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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Press Favors Debts Cuts

Monitor Finds Broad Change

America Demands of Berlin

A. F. of L. Holds Old Policies

Geneva Prepares to Aid Jews

Alcatraz May Be Devil's Island

A DECIDED majority of American newspapers is in favor of cutting down the $22,000,000,000 war debts owed the United States by European nations. The Monitor has asked a frank opinion from 70 individual papers with these interesting results: 43 are for downward revision, 8 for revision with reservations, 7 for virtual cancellation, 12 for full payment. One chain group of 30 papers is for revision, one chain group of 24 (the Hearst) for payment in full. Of farm periodicals 8 want revision, 3 want full pay. The figures show, primarily, that the adamantine opposition to revision which President Roosevelt encountered when he took office in March has changed appreciably—The American people are far readier to view the situation in the light of today's conditions.

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¶ The Duluth Herald sees a great gain if America looks the facts in the face and quits pretending. The Philadelphia Inquirer says "defaulter" holds no terror; Washington must simply salvage what it can. The Spokane Spokesman-Review believes the United States should revise, but that it has been unjustly forced into that position. The Sacramento Bee says the debtors should repay money which saved them from national annihilation. The Des Moines Register believes developments show that a stubborn demand for full payment is perfect idiocy. The Cleveland Plain Dealer hopes for a new study and new agreements—It sees benefits both for the United States and for its friends abroad.

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¶ Meanwhile the British debt representatives enter the second stage in setting forth their case at the U. S. Treasury. They seek to establish what is argued as a fundamental point in the whole matter, that such vast sums cannot be transferred from one country to another, and that the attempt to do so contributed to world depression and now jeopardizes recovery. As the whole involved matter is studied, the superior wisdom of Shakespeare seems to outstand—Says Hamlet: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

* * *

¶ Berlin officially hears the vigorous protests of four Ambassadors against mistreatment of foreigners by Nazi storm troopers. American Ambassador William E. Dodd demands to know why promises of punishment for troopers assaulting Americans have not been kept. Similar demands follow on behalf of Britain, Holland and Spain. Secretary of State Hull threatens, unless satisfaction is forthcoming, to warn Americans not to visit Germany. Berlin faces the old problem of whether it will punish any storm trooper who violates the law—Records show 27 Americans molested, one attacker fined.

* * *

¶ Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria strengthens his position as Dictator by becoming head of the Heimwehr, or Home Guards. He inducts Prince von Starhemberg and the entire Heimwehr into the new "Patriotic Front," with the Prince becoming vice-chairman. A gulf exists between the Heimwehr and Dollfuss' Christian Socialists—So the astute Chancellor has more diplomatic hurdles ahead of him.

* * *

¶ The American Federation of Labor reëlects William Green for the tenth year as president and refuses a radical course. Having previously refused to change from the horizontal (by trades) to the vertical (by plants) basis of organization, and having declined to enlarge the executive council of 11 members, the Gompers policies for which Green has stood are to continue. The convention comes out against currency inflation and demands speeding up of public works. It will support NRA—But it reserves the right to disagree with ways and means.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees League officials busily seeking a High Commissioner for Jewish Refugees from Germany. With Berlin dissenting, the Assembly undertakes an outside commission. Former President Herbert Hoover not having accepted, the selection of a High Commissioner points toward former New York Governor Alfred E. Smith, or former Philippine Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt—The League would like to see American public opinion indicate a man as its choice.

* * *

¶ The United States plans a "Devil's Island" prison on bleak, rocky Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings announces as the Government's reply to the challenge of the underworld establishment of this penitentiary for 600 "irredeemable" criminals on a tide-swept island from which there has never been an escape. Prison-wreckers Harvey Bailey and George Machine Gun Kelly, the kidnapers, are scheduled as life guests. San Francisco talks of protesting, not desiring 600 incorrigibles near by—But they just wouldn't be coming to town, not from Alcatraz.

Dublin Indicates Firm Measures In Tax Dispute

Local Elections Deferred to July—Bills Limit British Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Oct. 13—The Free State Government's decision to postpone the local elections which were to have taken place in November until July is interpreted here as a sign that it intends to take strong measures in the "war" with local bodies on the subject of "rates," or local taxes, which are in heavy arrears all over the country.

Farmers complain that they are unable to pay owing to the Government's policy, and some local bodies have even refused the "strike a rate" assessing of amounts payable by the district for the ensuing year. The Government on its part declares that the farmers' attitude is unjustified by economic position and is due to political reasons. It alleges a conspiracy on the part of members of the Farmers and Rate Payers Union to promote a campaign of non-payment.

A test charge against nine peasant farmers before the special military tribunal, however, broke down a few days ago. The decision to postpone the elections now follows.

Asked in the Dail last night to explain the postponement, Mr. Eamon de Valera did not answer. Whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald Kenny, one of his chief opposition "tormentors," declared, "Of course we all know Fianna Fail will be wiped out at the election." Local councils are elected under a more restricted franchise than members of Parliament, and therefore this forecast is felt to have some point, as most of Mr. de Valera's supporters come from the less well to do.

Before the Dail adjourned last night until Nov. 15 a resolution was passed enabling members to sign a roll of membership instead of subscribing their names to the oath of allegiance to King George as heretofore.

Another link to Britain also came nearer being broken when the bill to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council passed through its final stages. Yet another bill which also passed deletes the provision in the Constitution which makes it necessary for the Governor-General to recommend money appropriations. Henceforward this is to be a function of the executive council. Both bills still have to go before the Senate.

American Action Likely to Follow German Assaults

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 13—Failure of German authorities to make proper amends for unjustifiable attacks by National Socialist troopers upon American subjects in Germany during the past few months has now reached such a stage, it is declared in reliable quarters here, that either German authorities must act resolutely in accordance with the procedure between civilized countries or the United States Government will be forced to warn American citizens visiting Germany that henceforth it cannot insure their protection from violence.

The situation was rendered more acute by the rough treatment of Mr. Ronald Velz, an American citizen, at Düsseldorf last Sunday. Mr. Velz's sworn statement maintains that the police refused to arrest the National Socialist trooper responsible for this attack, and although a policeman spoke to this trooper no arrests have been made as yet.

To America the question is the protection of its subjects by proper officers of the Reich régime; to Germany, it is the ever present question of whether National Socialist troopers who infringe upon the law are immune from punishment.

To maintain that such actions are merely isolated incidents may be largely true, but it is no guarantee that they will not recur with even more serious consequences. Naturally it cannot be ignored that so far, it is understood, none of the American citizens who have been attacked have received amends for such treatment.

How much less an ordinary German whose hand has not gone up quickly enough as the National Socialist banner passes may be subject to sharp treatment is an open question.

Col. Howe Leaves Gold Braid Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — Kentucky Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, secretary extraordinary to President Roosevelt, today went off the gold braid standard.

And he is learning what it costs to accept one of those handsome commissions to colonelcy which Gov Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky has generously handed to American citizenry, from a Capitol elevator boy to the inside strategist of the White House.

As a cautious New Englander, Colonel Howe is not going to be entangled in debts of gold braid. Replying to an invitation to the coming Kentucky-Cincinnati football game, to which as a colonel he had been warmly invite , the wise little counselor to President Roosevelt declares that he has no intention of purchasing the uniform—together with its hundreds of dollars' worth of gold braid—which would be necessary to live up to his official rôle.

Labor Honors Him Again as Its Head

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

William Green

Labor Insurance Declared Unfair In Its Operations

A. F. of L. Hears How Men Lost Jobs Through Company Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—An attack on insurance methods as applied to laborers in hazardous occupations was the feature of the A. F. of L. convention yesterday, prior to the re-election by acclamation of Mr. William Green as president.

Labor insurance is a "racket," charged Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, from the floor of the big convention hall today. His speech was in connection with the federation's recommendation that employers make better provision for the older workers, rather than scrap them when their usefulness is over.

On April 27, Mr. Watt charged, a Massachusetts insurance company demanded that a Taunton (Mass.) company examine the 140 workers in its foundry there. The workers were X-rayed and examined, he declared, and a week later 42 of them were discharged, and told they were suffering from silicosis as a result of their occupation.

They had committed the crime of getting what is called a fatal disease during the course of their employment, and "consequently were fired!" said Mr. Watt. An appeal had been taken to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and to other members of the Roosevelt Administration, he said, and it was hoped that justice for the discharged workers — who had done nothing more than risk their lives to the occupational dangers of the trade—would be done.

"After collecting premiums based on the occupational risk," he charged, "the insurance company caused the dismissal of these 42 men who were presumably being protected."

Insurance companies, he declared, had set up a "blacklist." Out of $56,000,000 a year which workers are contributing to insurance premiums he said the "lapse rate" is so large that $24,000,000 are sacrificed—"or a contribution of 6 cents of every dollar to a racket that is depriving us of our living."

The convention went down the long list of resolutions submitted by its executive committee, overruling scattering opposition, and taking stands on a variety of subjects. Half a dozen resolutions enforced the intention to secure greater labor representation on NRA councils were passed. An affort by a representative of a dye-workers' local of Philadelphia to sever all labor connections with the NRA on the ground that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Worst Criminals Must Spend Time On Lonely Island

Will Be Separated From Men Who Show Desire for Redemption

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—A grim and rockbound bit of land in San Francisco Bay like France's Devil's Island is America's answer to the hardened criminal's challenge.

Speaking before 300 delegates to the National Anti-Crime Convention, in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce Building, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings stated last night that Alcatraz Island had been purchased by the United States Government for the confinement of desperadoes of the "Machine Gun" Kelly and Harvey Bailey type.

Alcatraz Island was formerly a military prison. No man ever escaped its rocky shores. To this barren spot America will send not only kidnapers and gun-toters, but jailbreakers, dangerous criminals, so-called irredeemables and trouble-makers.

The island, according to the Attorney-General, has accommodations for 600 persons. These, he explained, would be sufficient to hold what prisoners the Department of Justice sees fit to ship there. America, he pointed out, has, roughly 12,000 prisoners in federal institutions, and another 6000 boarded out in state prisons. Of this number only 600 to 700 constitute problems in penology.

Coöperation, Greatest Need

Of the more general crime-reduction problems, Mr. Cummings told the delegates that whole-hearted coöperation between proper federal and state authorities was more to be desired than the establishment of "a great federal police force in the nature of a Scotland Yard."

"The structure and functions of this famous and efficient organization are," he said, "hardly adaptable to our complex problems. There are many curious misconceptions about the Scotland Yard, which, contrary to popular belief, is not a detective force and does not have jurisdiction throughout England nor the British Isles, but is simply a metropolitan police department of Greater London and one of the 187 police forces in England and Wales."

Explaining that the criminal office of the "yard" acted as a clearing house of identification data, as did the identification unit of the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General went on to say that "even if we assumed that Scotland Yard operated over the total area of Great Britain, its problem could not be compared to conditions which exist in the United States."

For Study of Crime

Going further into the department's plans for curbing crime, Mr. Cummings noted the following: Establishment of a national institute of criminology providing for natural scientific research, and training officials in specialized fields of law enforcement; formation of state constabularies in every state of the Union, and the coöperation between these bodies and municipal authorities.

An interesting point, evoking hearty approval from the delegates to whom he was speaking, was the announcement that an agreement had been made by American manufacturers of machine guns not to dispose of such guns to other than law enforcement officials. Congressional action, the Attorney-General believed, might be necessary to handle the smuggling of machine guns from abroad.

Unscrupulous lawyers who "aid and abet criminals" in their unlawful undertakings and employ every unworthy artifice in their defense were denounced by Mr. Cummings who declared that "there is ever reason to believe that in many localities certain members of the bar ar

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Monitor Survey on War Debts Finds Majority of U. S. Editors for Revision; British Say Transfers Halt Prosperity

London Opens Chapter Two in Stating Case at Washington

Unbalanced Budgets Are Cited as Menace

Negotiators Seek to Prove Resumption of Payments Thoroughly Impractical

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — War debts negotiations were resumed at the Treasury today with the presentation of chapter two of the British case. This is an attempt to establish what is the most fundamental point in the entire debts argument; that such vast sums cannot be transferred from one country to another, and that the attempt to do so contributed to world depression and would jeopardize the return or maintenance of prosperity.

In short, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Sir Ronald Lindsay are attempting to prove that the debts cannot in practice be paid—or, more properly, cannot be received by the creditor.

Their argument has two main facets. First, they analyze budget conditions in their own country, showing the vast unbalance which resumption of war debt payments would bring. But they do not attach conclusive weight to this argument. Instead they insist that even if the money could be raised within Great Britain there is no means known to economists or financiers of getting it into the United States which this country is prepared to authorize.

Limited Methods of Payments

There are, it is pointed out, very limited methods of paying international obligations. This fact is, of course, the governing element in any debts situations, yet it is scarcely realized by the mass of individuals or even elective representatives who have final authority on the subject. Frequent attention is called to vast expenditures for armaments or similar outlays in Britain, France and other debtor countries. Indeed, the chief argument of American debt collectionists has always been:

"Well, they can spend more every year for fighting weapons than they would have to pay us in debts. Why not make them pay us instead, and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

World War's Costly Aftermath

Make a war debtor and lose a friend.

When you borrow for war—or lend—your troubles begin.

These might be the epitaphs of the world's top-heavy debt structure, piled to dizzy heights by the World War's fantastic borrowing. They are today the melancholy strain that runs through Anglo-American discussions in the United States Treasury.

Because the United States could not lend any effective military assistance in the World War for many months after it had joined the allies, the Treasury began—and continued—to advance vast credits to the associated powers. None of the money physically left American soil. The allied governments drew on credits to their account and spent the money in the United States.

Total Credits of $11,867,943,000

The credits amounted to $11,867,943,000. It soon became apparent that the debtors could not repay, and the obligations were "funded" in a series of talks, beginning with the British in 1923. They were spread over a 62-year period, the interest rate was cut, until finally debts which at original interest rates would have been completely overwhelming stood at $22,200,651,992.

Small payments toward this still gigantic total began, when the world economic and financial crisis struck in 1929; Austrian, then German, then European credit collapsed, and the Hoover moratorium—or postponement of debt payments—was declared from 1931 to 1932.

During this respite the Lausanne agreements reduced German reparation payments to 10 cents on the dollar. Came Dec. 15, 1932, and despite tense efforts of President Hoover, he and his successor, Mr. Roosevelt, could not agree to any debt-relaxing accord. On collection day half the debtors paid—Britain leading them—and half defaulted—with France in the van.

Revision Negotiations Promised

Diplomatic talks between then and on June 15, 1933, led to no easing of the French situation, while Britain was allowed to make a "token" payment of $10,000,000 in silver, on the condition that negotiations for revision would begin speedily. This month, therefore, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross came to Washington for talks which will be a model for other debtors.

Debts, debts, debts. In the private field, in intergovernmental negotiations, men see that they are the most annoying problem of the day, so far has modern lending machinery led its manipulators. Something, everybody agrees, is terribly twisted in this towering structure of intertwined obligation.

Some $22,000,000,000 owed the American Government; some $50,000,000,000 owed American citizens in all. What, in the name of cool realism, would a sage like old Ben Franklin say to this? What would a clear reasoner like Abraham Lincoln say? What is the world to do with the IOU's it has written and stuffed away?

Replies of 135 Papers Place 96 in Support of Reductions

Only 7 in Favor Of Cancellation

Self-Interest Issue Raised in Comments—Full Payment Urged by 39

A decided majority in favor of cancellation or downward revision of war debts—totaling $22,000,000,000 in principal and interest and now being discussed in Washington—is shown by a group of representative American newspapers invited by The Christian Science Monitor to express their views. The basis on which the papers were selected was geographical representation, without reference to policy or previous position on the debt question.

Summary of Replies

Individual papers:	
Downward revision	33
Payment in full	12
Chain group papers:	
Downward revision	30
Scripps-Howard	
Paul Block	
Payment in full	24
W. R. Hearst	
Farm periodicals:	
Downward revision	6
Payment in full	3
Total in survey	135

Further analysis of the group of 70 individual newspapers shows that seven favor virtual cancellation; 43 downward revision; eight revision with reservations; while 12 stand firm for full payment of debts. The three newspaper chains are not included with the individual newspapers in the above summary, inasmuch as each chain group is dominated by the single opinion of its publishers.

From these figures it is apparent that the adamantine opposition which President Roosevelt encountered upon his assumption of office seven months ago has dwindled.

To what extent it has softened toward the British claim for a reduction in debt to 10 cents on the dollar is not yet determined. Nor is it apparent what the attitude is toward other nations individually. But the trend is clear.

Concessions for Peace

It is summed up in the opinion of Mr. Stillman Bingham, editor-in-chief of the Duluth Herald: "I am sure there would be a very great gain all around if we would learn to look the facts squarely in the face, and quit pretending. . . . Our task is to get the debts down to an honest merciful basis . . . above all to make our concessions count as heavily as possible for peace."

But the opposition to debt revision is not without its reasons. The Chicago Tribune puts this opposition in a nutshell when it says: "The insecurity of money obligations dates from the first repudiation of the international debts."

On the other hand, Mr. Paul Block, speaking for a chain of six newspapers, says:

"It has been my judgment for a long time that a settlement should be made . . . on terms which the nations now in our debt can pay. These terms, if at all possible, should be arranged on a cash basis, so books can be balanced and through this action bring an end to the ill-feelings and distrust which have existed so long now."

Argument of Self-Interest

Similar judgment governs the policy of 24 newspapers in the Scripps-Howard group. A statement from Mr. Roy W. Howard states as the belief of his group that "enlightened self-interest should dictate the course to be pursued in all war debt negotiations. It is now fairly obvious that the war debts cannot or at least will not be paid except from profits arising from favorable trade balances during the years over which payments must be spread. Palpably the only alternative to accepting payment in goods is further radical reduction of the debts.

"We do not believe that America should consent to either cancellation or to radical reduction, unless or until she is assured some tangible quid pro quo in the form of major arms limitations or definite trade advantages. Anything which will make for a better and more coöperative world atmosphere, and which will put Americans back to work, raise prices on American wheat, cotton, etc., would, in our opinion, be immeasurably more profitable than even collecting the debts in full which is, we now recognize, outside the realm of possibilities anyway."

Group Opposes Cancellation

While Mr. William R. Hearst, who controls an equally large chain of newspapers, has not made a personal statement, the following excerpts from an article of his reprinted in the Boston American of Dec. 15, 1932, ma, be taken as representative of his anti-cancellation policy:

"The Allies want . . . to take more of the burden of their war off themselves and place more of the burden on the bent backs of the American people.

"The Allies want to save their money for future wars.

"Every corner groceryman knows that he would go into bankruptcy if

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State to Inquire Into Milk Plan Violation Charge

Robart to Enforce Price Agreement If Breach Is Found

Determination to enforce milk prices guaranteed to the farmers may lead to institution of police proceedings and a virtual milk dictatorship in the Commonwealth it became evident today, following a statement by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life.

Reports that the agreement made last August, whereby New England farmers were assured a price of 6¼ cents a quart for milk is being broken, led Mr. Robart to ask for a showdown on the part of those making the agreement.

He declared he would call upon representatives of the farmers and the distributors to meet with him at the State House next Monday to ascertain the truth of the report.

"If they are true," he said, "we will ask for more specific authority to institute police proceedings under the terms of the act authorizing the director of this division to act as emergency food distributor."

Mr. J. Arthur McCoy of the Boston and Suburban Milk Dealers' Association, declared that he knew of no such undercutting of the agreed milk price as was suggested in the statement of Mr. Robart. To the contrary, he said, he had believed everyone satisfied over the adjustment in the milk situation but added that he would welcome any investigation.

Mr. Robart, in amplifying his statement, declared that he had tangible evidence from the Consolidated Dairy, one of the largest milk distribution units in the State, that certain producer coöperatives were undercutting. He indicated that the only solution would be for the Commonwealth to take over milk distribution and arbitrarily fix prices.

Mr. Robart said in his statement: "I have called a conference among all the producer and distributor agencies serving the Boston area for the purpose of determining whether the agreement which became effective Aug. 10, for which the farmer was to receive a 1-cent increase for his milk, has actually benefited the farmer and whether the parties signing the agreement have lived up to it.

"Reports have reached this office that producer representatives in an endeavor to find a distributing outlet have offered fluid milk at a price lower than that agreed upon."

Foresters Prepare For Faster Strides In Massachusetts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13—With the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps speeding forestry programs 25 years ahead of schedule, Massachusetts is consolidating its gains and preparing for new strides into the future.

A Forestry Field Day and Planning Conference opened here at the Park Square Hotel today under the auspices of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, Conference on Survey of Natural Resources, Westfield River Parkway Association, Conference on Town Forest Committees and Old Hampshire Planning Council.

Following the policy of the recent convention of the American Forestry Association at Franconia, N. H., field trips form the major program. The field day ends tomorrow noon.

Mr. Samuel A. York, state commissioner of conservation, had the topic, "C. C. C. Work in Massachusetts" at today's luncheon in the C. C. C. Camp, Granville. Mr. C. R. Tillotson, New England Representative, United States Forest Service, also spoke.

The afternoon is being devoted to inspection of the work done by the Westfield River Parkway Association. In the evening representatives of each participating organization will speak at the meeting at Massachusetts State College. Tomorrow morning the Mt. Toby Forest Experiment Station will be inspected. An open air luncheon on Mt. Toby will close the conference.

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Things Present

Members of Congress may be interested in learning that the American people, as reflected in the press of the nation, favor a downward revision of war debts. The Christian Science Monitor has completed an important survey, and the first returns are published today. An editorial, "A Revised View of Debt Revision," summarizes the issue.

A pleasant and revealing letter from Dickens is shared with readers on the Home Forum page. It is taken from a collection privately published.

Are you "all set" for Halloween? If not, read the article on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Hymnal Notes and Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page (with its Parent column and Our Living Language series), the Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the Weekly News Map.

Nations Formulate Program to Help German Refugees

Council Head to Appoint High Commissioner for International Action

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 13—The League of Nations Council yesterday made definite provision for setting up an organization to assist refugees, Jewish and others, from Germany.

The president of the Council, Mr. Raoul Amadar of Panama, was empowered to appoint a high commissioner who is to have charge of international action in assistance of refugees. The appointment is to be made in consultation with the British, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese and Czechoslovak Governments.

The high commissioner is to be aided in his work by a governing body composed of representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Italy. Moreover, private organizations best able to assist the refugees in question will be represented on the governing body on an advisory footing.

The Council further approved the report of the financial committee on financial aid given during the past year to Austria, Bulgaria, Greece and Roumania.

The improved situation in Austria is evidenced by the fact that the domestic loan issued early this month afforded an opportunity for British, French and Italian representatives to express their satisfaction at Austria's financial progress. The French delegate, M. René Massigli, expressed the hope that neither the local nor foreign disturbances should compromise the success of this loan.

League Denies Request Of National Socialists

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The League declined to grant a request of the National Socialists who accompanied the German delegation to the Disarmament Conference to remove from the library of the disarmament building a petition presented by the "Peace League of War Participants" of Germany. The petition is one of several thousand in the collection.

The National Socialists contended the peace league was a Communist organization and that, consequently, it was improper that its petition remain on public view as representing German citizenship. The German delegation said destruction of the document would please the German Government, although it insisted no official request was filed.

Filipinos Reject Freedom In Form as Last Offered

MANILA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Philippine Senate last night joined the House in approving a concurrrent resolution declining the offer of insular independence in the form presented by the last Congress.

The Senate authorized a new mission to be headed by its President, Manuel Quezon, to ask assurance of the Washington Administration that Congress will consider amendments before the Hawes-Cutting Act lapses Jan. 17. The Senate changed the wording "rejects" to "declines to accept" in acting upon the independence offer. The House is expected to concur in the softened phrasing.

Verdict of $100,000 Against Ford Awarded

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—A verdict of $100,000 against Mr. Henry Ford was awarded today by a jury in the suits involving the Detroit manufacturer and the Sweeten Automobile Company of this city.

Tax Revolts Confront France

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Heavy Burden Affects Trade and Public; Fate of Franc Rests on Balanced Budget

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—What is the revenue of France? And what relation does it bear to taxation?

These questions are of particular importance at this moment because there is everywhere the keenest interest in the fate of the franc. Doubtless the countries which have abandoned the gold standard would like to see France off gold. With a more elastic currency the experiments in controlled economics would have a better prospect of success.

So everywhere there is speculation as to whether France can remain outside the general movement. One of the factors which would safeguard the franc would be a balanced budget.

Yet warnings have been uttered in the most authoritative quarters against the augmentation of taxes. It is protested that the country is bearing as heavy a burden as it can stand.

* * *

To support this view inquiries have been made into the total revenue of the French people. The data are not very satisfactory. They are incomplete and may be misleading. Yet after careful examination qualified economists have made an estimate which is probably fairly near to the truth.

According to them the total revenue of the French does not now exceed 250,000,000,000 francs.

Counting the population of France in round figures as 40,000,000, and assuming that the average family is composed of four persons, it will be seen that the annual income averaged out of a French family is only 25,000 francs—or $1000, at the old rate of exchange.

Now taxation is not merely a state matter. The départements and the communes also make demands. If the French budget as presented to Parliament is something over 50,000,000,000 francs—that is to say, 10 times as large as that of 1913, or if one takes into account the depreciation of the currency, twice as large—it must not be supposed that the public levies are all comprised in that figure. Altogether, about 80,000,000,000 francs are taken in taxation and similar charges.

This means that the national revenue is reduced by nearly a third. The average French family has only, in round figures 1600 francs a month on which to live.

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The purpose of these calculations, which are not seriously disputed, is to prove that it is quite impossible

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Worst Criminals Must Spend Time On Lonely Island

(Continued from Page 1)

in touch with and regularly employed by the criminal element."

The Attorney-General was presented to the delegates by Col. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, who as presiding officer of the meeting outlined the organization and plans of the "Council of '76," the crime-combating division of the United States Flag Association, under whose auspices the convention is being held.

Col. James A. Moss, U. S. A., retired, founder and president-general of the association, reviewed figures on the number and types of crimes, and told of the "astounding" growth of the crime problem during the last 15 years.

Previous to last night's session the conference was called formally to order at the Shoreham Hotel. Committees were named, chairmen selected and topics for discussion assigned. Delegates spent little time asking questions from the floor or rising for impromptu speeches. Instead, a noticeably restless desire to get down to work in committee meetings and evolve a plan for driving crime from the United States was evident.

Business men, lawyers, army and navy officers, clergymen, police officials, teachers, doctors and women, prominent in welfare organizations, were there, giving no thought to hours that passed as meetings convened and the sun began to disappear behind Virginia's hills across the Potomac.

"Crime Must Go"

"Crime must go," was the slogan they had adopted, and, as one member stated, when his committee temporarily adjourned, "when we finally get through, the American Republic and the hardened criminal will know that the hour has struck, and the action to be taken will be strenuous."

Today, meetings were resumed. From the committee the final draft of all that has occurred in committee meetings and in formal convention session will be turned over to the United States Flag Association and then find its way into public channels.

As a whole, the convention's plan will urge that business, labor and industry shall demand enforcement of the nation's laws, and that organizations in every city and town throughout the country shall demand that judges and police officials carry out the duties of their respective offices. The plan will go still further by urging that the crime issue shall be discussed at various meetings of business, labor and industry and that resolutions shall be passed pledging support to the anti-crime movement.

Finally a program is being adopted to arouse American citizens to a complete knowledge of criminal practices, that citizens may cooperate with officials of the law, and that citizens shall better appreciate the necessity of serving as jurors and voting at national, municipal and town elections.

Forests Are Gay as a Gypsy's Skirt

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service

Autumn Days in New England

Plea for Prison Goods Is Made to Help Morale Of Penal Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—A plea for commercial outlets for prison-made goods and a description of the New Jersey system of supplying such manufactured articles to state institutions was a feature of the concluding session of the National Prison Association convention here today.

Col. John J. Hannan, of Madison, president of the Wisconsin State Board of Control, declared that if Congress, legislatures, the National Recovery Administration or organized labor deprived American penitentiaries of an outlet for the labor, it would make for idleness and absence of productive activity in the prisons and destroy the morale of prisoners.

"Any public policy which strikes from the hands of prison administrators the power to keep their inmates in active employment makes impossible the objectives of the state and nation in establishing and maintaining their penal institutions," he said.

"Outside of safeguarding society temporarily, there is no benefit to the state in merely incarcerating its lawbreakers, but if the commonwealth, through its prisons, remakes and reclaims them, transforming them into law-abiding, self-respecting, self-supporting members of society, then it not only serves the individual prisoner but serves itself.

"Provision in many of the codes presented to the NRA would close every prison industry except such as are devoted wholly to state use. The capital invested in equipment would be destroyed and while thousands of machines stood idle, hundreds of free citizens employed as instructors, foremen and guards, in supervising these industries, would be thrown out of work."

The New Jersey plan of disposal of prison-made goods was described by Mr. William J. Ellis, commissioner of the New Jersey department of institutions and agencies. Mr. Ellis said the system was spreading throughout the nation and already had been adopted by 15 states. He characterized it as a success.

"With the diversification of industries," he said, "many of the old difficulties of discipline and assignment had been eliminated in the reformatories, prison farms and the prison itself. Idleness has been eliminated or reduced to a practical minimum."

Mr. Ellis said that in carrying forward the plan they have had the support of representatives of organized labor and the manufacturing interests and had kept the products of prison labor off the commercial market.

Mr. Calvin Derrick, superintendent of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, was elected president of the association for the coming year, succeeding Mr. Walter N. Thayer Jr., of Albany, head of the New York state department of correction. Houston, Texas, was selected for the 1934 convention.

New England's Autumn Flames Light Up Each Woodland Nook

Color of Leaves, Tinged at the Turn of the Season, Speedily Changes When Nature Chooses to Paint Many Hues on Hills and Hollows

New England is aglow with its autumnal carnival of color.

J. Frost and Sons, woodland artists, have splurged pigments of crimson, gold, brown and orange; gay scarlets and somber ochers on green palette. They are hard at work in hill and valley.

Vermont has routed out the broom to tidy up its byways. The State Highway Department reports dirt roads at their best. New Hampshire's State Development Commission invites you to Laconia, Keene, Lebanon, Crawford Notch, North Conway, and more remote sideshows along its blazing midway.

A maple's bough turns crimson followed by the scrub oaks and underbrush in many a woodlot's clearing. Apples glow with a rosier hue; pears become ripe yellow; pumpkins beam for the harvest; squirrels' tails are aquiver as nuts burst and acorns fall. Autumn is flowing into New England.

But Jack Frost hasn't been around yet! He has several assistants though that prepare the way for him and really do all the work. He comes along later and reaps the credit.

Famous for Changes

Nowhere are there colors that can touch those of the northeastern states, though eastern Asia tries extremely hard. Asia needs the assistant called "Quick Change" from one season to another. Two days ago in New England it was warm and the windshield was open as you drove to work. Yesterday, a bit of a chill was in the air and up went the windows.

"Dry Climate" is another fellow whose work is important. That is why South America and other countries in the southern hemisphere never know the joys of autumn color. Their climate is too wet, which also accounts for the fact that few of their trees will grow in the corresponding north temperate zone.

Dampness combined with slow seasonal changes account for the dull russets and hazy yellows of European fall. In Britain one doesn't realize fall has arrived and gone until just before Christmas, when spring flowers begin to appear. Neither is spring apparent until summer things are in evidence. Only in Roumania does a bit of the New England atmosphere enter.

"Short Season" for growing wants his share of the credit, too. Four months is the time allotment in which New England trees have to put forth their leaves and do all the work necessary to grow taller and lay down another annual ring of wood.

Short Working Season

New England trees have built up a tolerance for "Short Working Season" and when Sept. 15 comes, it is time to prepare for forced leisure. European trees imported to New England soon learn to change with the rest and New England trees sent to Europe take a long time to get over the changing color habit. Colors are the result of the breaking down of the chlorophyll, green coloring the leaves, into various components, some of which are retained in the twigs and trunk for use next year. The waste is left.

Disposal of leaves and waste is the annual sequel to fall coloration. It is not the cold, however, that the tree prepares to meet, but rather "Great Drought." When the ground is frozen and water scarce, the cold wind blowing through the leaves would demand more water than could possibly be supplied; thirsty trees soon wither and are gone.

Tomorrow the leaves will fall. An October wind will bang the shutters, whistle around the corner, whisk away the tang of wood fires, rattle the windows and lash the orange and red rock maple on the hill. Perhaps it will rain a bit. Then a morning will come when it is serene, calm and cold. The maple will be as bare as the picket fence or the weather vane on the barn.

New Hampshire Wins Apple Market Abroad

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—With a bumper apple crop, New Hampshire fruit men are finding England a new and profitable market, Mr. L. A. Carlisle, deputy commissioner of agriculture, reported today.

He said more apples are being shipped to England and to other points in Europe this season than ever before. He reported that 60^0 bushels of McIntosh, Gravenstein and Wealthy apples have recently received state approval for shipment abroad.

New Hampshire farmers, he said, are benefiting by the rate of exchange now in effect.

Motion Pictures

Will Rogers

Will Rogers, homely and humorous, human and lovable, is the whole show at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week, in a comedy of rural manners called "Dr. Bull." He ambles over a movie countryside, mending the hearts and legs and minor ailments of the townsfolk or ministering to the Widow Cardmaker's cows. He is so utterly natural every minute that you feel not even the director (Mr. John Ford) knew what he was going to say next. His innocent attachment for the widow (played with her usual composure and comeliness by Miss Vera Allen) and quite independent methods of doctoring arouse the indignation of some of his neighbors. But Will, being the hero, weathers all storms and comes safely to the snug harbor of domesticity.

Louise Dresser, Marian Nixon, George Barbier, Ralph Morgan and Andy Devine are among the more conspicuous figures in a satisfactory cast. There were two character performances, one of a village gossip and the other a cunning little old lady, which we would gladly credit if we were able to identify the actresses. An unfortunate scene of compulsory vaccination in a schoolroom could well be deleted. "Flaming Gold," the secondary picture, is not so lurid as it sounds. Just a little romance among the oil fields, with Mae Clarke, Bill Boyd and Pat O'Brien. Some rhythmically patterned pictures of oil wells and machinery. M. L.

Maine Girl Wins Scholarship

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 13—The Sarah Williston Senior Prize Scholarship, awarded annually at Mount Holyoke College to the highest ranking senior who has attended the college for three years and was a Sarah Williston Scholar in her sophomore year, has been awarded this year to Miss Lois Edna Waterhouse of Kennebunk, Maine.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 15

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1350kc-340m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

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Roosevelt Gains Coal Area Truce By Compromise

Threat Forces 'Check-Off' System but Miners Need Not Join

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—A compromise agreement, which Administration leaders expect to pave the way for peace in strike-torn western Pennsylvania mine fields, was in effect today, as the result of an exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and steel company owners of "captive" mines.

Meanwhile, however, the NRA and the National Labor Board found themselves threatened with another serious controversy in western Kentucky, involving labor charges against 10 coal companies and one coal-producing association. Strikes in the plants of the Weirton Steel Company also continued to refuse to yield to the mediatory advances of federal agencies.

White House correspondence, on the Pennsylvania situation made public late yesterday, revealed that mine owners had withdrawn their unqualified opposition to the "check-off" system and agreed to accept it in their mines in a modified form. Information from other sources indicated that the compromise proposal would be acceptable to the United Mine Workers of America.

Start of Negotiations

The letters also announced the start of negotiations between officials of the operating companies and of the union with the mutual objective of bringing to the speediest possible conclusion the strikes which have kept upward of 75,000 miners idle for weeks, provoked disorder and bloodshed, and strangled production throughout most of the important Pennsylvania bituminous fields.

The highly satisfactory development comes as the direct sequel to President Roosevelt's personal intervention in the embittered "check-off" controversy. In a conference last Saturday with steel executives who own the "captive" mines, he delivered what amounted to an ultimatum requiring them to guarantee the same working conditions and labor rights to their miners as are enjoyed in commercial mines. And, as in so many previous instances, Mr. Roosevelt's skill as a conciliator has brought about a compromise probably satisfactory to both parties.

Strictly speaking, the mine owners' proposal represents a victory for neither side, but rather a middle-of-the-road proposition which promises more for a permanent solution of labor difficulties in the Pennsylvania area than a straight victory for either side could have achieved.

"Check-off" Conditions

The owners agree to deduct union dues from the pay envelopes of their employees—the "check-off" system—and pay the funds to the unions, subject, however, to the conditions that: First, the miner himself must voluntarily request the deduction from his wage for this purpose; second, that all employees are free to join or refrain from joining any union, and third, employees not wishing to join a union shall be adequately protected against interference, restraint or coercion.

Although solution of the Pennsylvania controversy will still leave touchy labor issues in both West Virginia and western Kentucky, it nevertheless will conclude the one which has assumed the most disturbing proportions and constituted the greatest threat to law and order in the country.

The western Kentucky issue reached a climax yesterday when representatives of only one company out of 11 summoned to appear before the National Labor Board put in an appearance. The 11 had been summoned to answer charges that they had been compelling miners to enter company unions under pain of dismissal. The one to appear protested that the labor board was without jurisdiction in the matter.

Likewise the labor board was informed by the Weirton Steel Company that it declined to enter into negotiations or submit the issues to the board until striking employees had returned to work.

By the Associated Press

The number of strikers in California increased to 25,000 when 7000 garment workers in Los Angeles left their jobs to protest low wages. Strikes among cotton pickers, sardine fishermen, lettuce and tomato pickers, grape harvesters and stevedores continued.

Sullivan, Ind., was under curfew ordered by National Guardsmen. Three Sullivan County mine workers locals voted to return to work.

Threat of a strike in the Republic Steel plant in Buffalo collapsed when workers' representatives walked out of a "strike" meeting.

The strike of eastern silk workers was augmented by the walkout of 1000 silk and rayon operatives in Rhode Island.

Silk Strike Spreads In Rhode Island Mills

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 13 (AP)—The number of striking silk and rayon workers swelled to 2000 today and whereas only eight plants were affected by the unsanctioned walkout here and in Central Falls yesterday, 11 plants were closed today.

The strikers, all members of the United Textile Workers of America, quit suddenly yesterday, demanding $30 for a 30-hour week on a three-loom basis.

Only three important mills in this section were unaffected by the strike and one of these, the Royal Weaving Company, one of the largest factors in the industry, has been shut down for other causes since last Tuesday. The other two plants are the Lorraine Company of this city and the Waypoysett Company of Central Falls.

Jury Acquits Davis In Moose Lottery Case

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mr. James J. Davis, junior Senator from Pennsylvania and former Secretary of Labor in three cabinets, stood acquitted today of charges that he caused the sending of lottery tickets across state lines in 1931. Another indictment charging the same offense in 1930 still stands against him.

A Federal jury decided in three hours that neither Mr. Davis nor his co-defendant, Mr. Theodore G. Miller, committed any crime in the promotion of a fund-raising enterprise for the Loyal Order of Moose in 1931, in which cash prizes were distributed nationally to the holders of lucky tickets. The trial was the second for Mr. Davis, who is director-general of Moose, the first ending in mistrial a year ago.

Crime Web Woven From Gang to Gang In Waltham Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 13—Gang playing against gang to drain the wealth of another prospective victim is the latest thread unraveled by the police in their investigation of the crime web that entangled Howard Peterson, ice dealer of this city.

Thread by thread, inspectors are uncovering this latest pattern of gangdom's hidden workings that yesterday forced Peterson to a full confession of hiring gangsters to burn his plants for the insurance money. It was not one gang but two that menaced Mr. Peterson. From an initial outlay of $10 to a single man, Mr. Peterson was soon paying out hundreds of dollars to a growing army of conspirators against his pocketbook.

The whole thing started by the simple procedure of the gang selling its services for what seemed a paltry sum. It was the smallest amount paid by the ice dealer at any one time, but it proved the costliest step. It invited the next line of attack—extortion on the threat of telling the police.

That threat failing to impress, the gang went farther. It threatened to kidnap the merchant's children. Resort to the police being impossible without incriminating himself, the merchant hired another gang to protect him against the first gang.

So this continued until sheer desperation drove the victim, as it always does sooner or later, to the law.

Music

"La Gioconda"

"La Gioconda" was the opera given last night by the Chicago Opera Company with Aldo Franchetti conducting the performance.

It was precisely 9:20 when the curtains parted for the first act, and 12:40 when they closed on the final scene. In addition to a late beginning the first act opened at a lagging tempo; as the opera gained momentum the pace quickened to one more authoritative. The honors of the first act must be conceded to Miss Powers who as La Cieca revealed a decided flair for characterization, and also sang well.

In act two Mr. Radaelli (Enzo Grimaldo) came in for a large share of applause and justified it by singing clearly and well the difficult arias of his rôle. Act three was cut to the merest skeleton of action sufficient to carry the thread of the story, and disappointingly there was no ballet, although the "Dance of the Hours" was played by the orchestra while the ladies of the nobility made sufficient action on the stage to hold the attention of the audience. With the arrival of Alvise (Guido Guidi) the action was speeded up and the act brought to a whirlwind finish with all the principals receiving thunderous applause.

Act four belonged, of course, to Miss Samoiloff (La Gioconda), and in it she revealed herself as actress and singer of ability. If she could eliminate a disturbing tremolo her vocal pyrotechnics would be more interesting. And through the whole performance stalked the sinister form of Barnaba the spy (Carl Formes). Mr. Formes sang well, but his characterization would have been more convincing had he been wholly secure in his rôle. The small parts were adequately cast and there were numerous curtain calls. G. M. S.

Koussevitzky Marks Ten Years As Boston Symphony Conductor

As Sculptor Sees Him

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bust of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky by Gurdjan.

Group of Items Relating to His Career Shown at Hall

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is observing Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's tenth anniversary as conductor by showing at Symphony Hall a collection of portrayals, parchments, manuscripts, relating to his career. They are displayed in the large gallery which adjoins the auditorium and where concertgoers may view the exhibits.

Paintings and sculptures show portrayals of Dr. Koussevitzky in various moods, and varying modes. He appears very differently to each artist, and, just as critics disagree as to just what are his qualities as master of the baton, so painters and sculptors differ in the matter of just what are his traits of character and appearance. Artists, well-known and mediocre, have tried a hand at depicting him.

Interesting, from the human side, is the bust modeled by Madame Koussevitzky. How does the conductor look to his wife? Not heroic, not defiant, not self-assertive, but thoughtful, anguished, poetic. In such impressionistic manner as is characteristic of the Rodin school, she has manipulated the clay, molding it freely in curves and lumps, emphasizing contours, and playing up the emotional element. It is for others to find him vigorous, firm, spare of gesture. A bust chiseled of fine granite, made in 1912 by Gurdjan, is a splendid characterization, realistic, contemplative, architectonic.

Of particular interest is a sketch in oils by a son of the Russian composer, Igor Stravinsky. Artistically, it is not a matter of "like father like son," for the latter follows strictly the lines of conventions. Such visualization is comparable to the dyed-in-the-wool traditionalist. It is evident one does not inherit artistic viewpoints, nor even absorb them from one's environment.

Another portrait, much larger than life size, is made in the modern manner, simplified detail, stylized pattern. This in addition to its subject interest is a splendid piece of workmanship.

A sketch in which Dr. Koussevitzky is seen conducting "Prometheus" with the composer, Scriabin, at the piano, is the most stirring of all the exhibits. It shows the conductor in a characteristic moment of action, the composer, performing his own work, for the time a subordinate following the baton along with the orchestra.

Numerous photographic prints are displayed as are other oil sketches, drawings and plates.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Gradually the centers of Boston art life are shifting and spreading; they have drifted hither and thither, so that at any moment, whatever part of town we happen to be in, we may stop in to some art show or other. The schools have abandoned Boylston Street and Copley Square and are inhabiting old and handsome mansions in Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street. What happier portent, what more agreeable environment.

Within two blocks on Commonwealth Avenue we may now visit the Copley Society and its school and the Designers Art School. Running currently at the former is a display of paintings and pastels by Miss Helen L. Nay. Flower painter chiefly, Miss Nay occasionally makes miniature landscapes.

Her craftsmanship is of the well-ordered variety. Miss Nay does not shirk the responsibility of shaping her subjects carefully and rendering them in well-rounded, full-toned form. Her drawing is accurate, her colors meticulously placed. Hydrangeas, zinnias, cosmos, tulips are among her subjects. The outdoor portrayals are of wharf and fishery subjects.

Designers Art School

We have watched the Designers Art School grow mushroom-like in the past few years. Looking in at their classrooms these days we find them filled with students diligently learning to ply one craft or another.

Displayed temporarily are two panels made by Miss Catherine Gifford. Interesting is the fact that they are to hang in a cinema theater in Ohio.

Miss Gifford exhibits a marked gift for manipulating a surface in modern manner. She has a very good sense of design and her work is done with clarity. With stylized pictorialization she expresses music and art on the panels. The silhouette idea is carried out and the black against white proves very effective. D. A.

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Employment Gain Finds Relief Need Only Partly Eased

Jobs Go to Men Last Laid Off, Many of Whom Were Self-Supporting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Although the employment index is climbing upward, having registered nearly 33 1-3 per cent advance in jobs since March, social workers are emphasizing the importance of continuing unemployment aid to an extent at least comparable to relief expenditures of the last few months. Comparatively few of the unemployed who have reached the relief stage are absorbed in the early phases of the upward trend in employment, they report.

When firms begin to take on workers, they start usually by taking back the men and women who were the last to be laid off—the best workers who were kept on as long as possible and are hired again at the first opportunity.

These men and women have been unemployed a relatively short time and have usually not yet reached the end of their resources. A check-up made recently on a large number of men who had gone back to work showed that only 6 per cent of them were receiving relief at the time they got jobs.

Those Long Out of Work

On the other side of the picture are the families whose wage-earners have been out of work for one, two or, perhaps, three years.

It was for the families who have been facing such long sieges of unemployment that Mr. Solomon Lowenstein, chairman of the executive committee of the Welfare Council's coördinating committee on unemployment, appealed to the Board of Estimate recently when he declared "it would be tragic to be unduly optimistic about the immediate prospect of industrial recovery and to rely upon hopes and expectations when the lives and well-being of more than 1,000,000 people are at stake."

It is these same families whose cause the citizens' committee on unemployment emergency relief bond issue of the State Charities Aid Association is pleading in its campaign to urge voters to vote "yes" on election day on Proposition No. 1, authorizing the State to issue up to $60,000,000 in bonds to aid localities in providing unemployment aid.

Many Children Involved

That Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is keenly aware of the desperate plight of these families is evident from a letter he wrote recently to the State Charities Aid Association urging the organization to help in getting the facts of the situation before the voters.

"We are starting this fall at the high level of 350,000 families, involving about 1,500,000 persons—nearly half of them children—upon the relief rolls of New York State, a social worker said. "State funds will be exhausted on Nov. 15. If the voters do not approve the $60,000,000 bond issue, the only way to raise money for relief will be to levy immediately a special tax which would have to be paid this year.

"The state unemployment relief law provides that the State shall reimburse localities 40 per cent of their expenditures for direct relief and work relief wages. Since February, the State, with relief running around $12,000,000 a month, has had only about $2,500,000 a month to reimburse the localities. It has received some funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and some from the Federal Relief Administration."

The proposed $60,000,000 bond issue would provide funds for unemployment relief during the 15-month period from Nov. 15, 1933, to Feb. 15, 1935. These funds would make it possible to continue state aid to cities, towns and counties and would enable the State to obtain federal relief funds by providing an average of $4,000,000 a month to meet the federal requirements that the State must carry its fair share of relief costs.

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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

Roosevelt Refuses To Shift Thanksgiving

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Oct. 13

THANKSGIVING Day will not be advanced a week from its traditional date this year by President Roosevelt in response to the plea of business houses for more shopping time between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Under strong pressure from merchants—but with a good deal of adverse sentiment being expressed from similar sources—President Roosevelt explains that he has no power to change Thanksgiving Day even if he considered it desirable. State laws fix the date, and to alter it federally would create enormous confusion.

Moreover—it is humorously explained at the White House—to alter all the excursion train schedules, shift football games, take turkeys a whole week leaner, print new red letters on the calendars and blacken present red letters, are only a few of the inconveniences possible if the President began to tamper with this tradition.

No, Thanksgiving stays where it has always been. This year, the last Thursday in November falls on the last day of the month, the 30th.

France Confronted By Tax Revolts

(Continued from Page 1)

for France to suffer further taxation. The pressure on the industrialist, on the tradesman, and on the ordinary citizen is already sufficiently severe. If the screw is tightened, not only will the ordinary citizen be deprived of necessaries, but French trade and industry will be hopelessly jeopardized.

Indeed there are already signs of the operation of the law of diminishing returns. To impose more taxes might well result in lower receipts. So it is vigorously argued, and the taxpayer is living in a state of incipient revolt.

There have been noisy manifestations, some of them exceedingly impressive by their numbers. There have even been unhappy incidents. When taxation has reached a certain point in relation to revenue, it may become dangerous to try to raise the level.

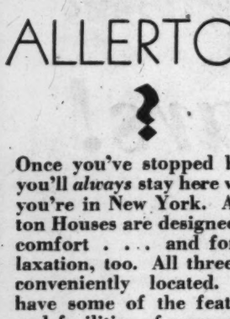
* * *

Has that point been reached? It is contended, with some show of reason, that it has, one of the leading Paris newspapers prints in thick black type a daily editorial against any further demands on the taxpayer, and of the popularity of its campaign there is no doubt whatever. Rightly or wrongly, the French are persuaded that they cannot pay any more to the public authorities.

France has grown poor since the World War, and is said to be partly living on its capital. Socialist legislation which entailed heavy public expenditure was, for a number of years, welcomed in that it seemed to bring benefits to the poorest. But now there is a reaction. It is held to be destroying private property and reducing national revenue.

The problem, as it presents itself, is therefore whether the Government feels itself strong enough to proceed to retrenchment. If it does the budget can be balanced without undue calls on the taxpayer, and the franc, provided other factors are favorable, may remain on the gold standard.

But if this be found impossible, then the position of the franc will be undermined. The temptation to resort to some form of inflation, which will temporarily adjust expenditure and taxation, will be strong. Possibly it will be irresistible.



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½ cup Mazola
2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons chow-chow
½ teaspoon salt
Beat well and serve with any vegetable, fish or cheese salad

Queen Wilhelmina Greets Holland On 35th Year of Reign

Love of Her People Is Proof of Her Statesmanship in Trying Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A moving display of public loyalty and affection greeted Europe's senior sovereign—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands—at recent celebrations here marking the thirty-fifth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Nearly 100,000 Dutch citizens, many of them in picturesque provincial costumes, visited the capital to join in a march past the Royal Family at the Olympic Stadium. A wave of enthusiasm, warming to the hearts of royalists, seemed to sweep the country culminating in Amsterdam in a mighty crescendo.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince consort and Crown Princess Juliana, drove in open horse-drawn carriages to the stadium, reviving the old familiar splendor of glittering gold and colors and scarlet uniforms.

Ruler and Artist

Queen Wilhelmina is now the sovereign in Europe with by far the longest reign and she has won for herself a deep-felt appreciation through her simplicity and unfailing energy and sagacity. Thus the clauses in the Constitution of the Netherlands, pertaining to those governmental actions requiring the approval of the Queen, are no dead letter to her. The Queen has also gained respect and renown for herself as an artist. Last year an exhibition of her works was held the proceeds of which were donated to the national crisis relief committee.

When in 1916 great floods ravaged the Netherlands, the Queen visited all the stricken regions, not heeding the barren cold and the discomforts of endless traveling in barges and primitive rowboats to bring comfort to the distressed. Such acts of kindness as these, revealing a feeling of nearness and simple human, cordial interest in the well-being of her subjects have carved out for her statues of love in the hearts of many people.

Defeated Revolution

It was remembrance of Queen Wilhelmina's wise and loving guidance of the Dutch in the difficult years 1914-1918, that in November, 1918, when a socialist revolution appeared imminent, added special emphasis to a manifesto issued by all the ministers of the Cabinet urging the people to support the legally-elected authorities.

Impressive demonstrations took place, as this manifesto proved to be the starting point for a complete reversal of public opinion, and the Queen traveled extensively all over the country to receive the homage of the nation, but also to strengthen the people's adhesion to law and order.

In a speech addressed to the whole nation on the occasion of this latest manifestation of loyalty, Queen Wilhelmina said:

"It is my wish to express personally my deep-felt gratitude to Netherland's younger generation, who undertook the preparation of this grand and imposing demonstration, and to all who have come to take part in it, for this token of devotion and loyalty, now that I have been so closely united with my people for 35 years. I think also of all those who are now sharing this hour with us, both in the mother country and in the tropics, and express to them my heartfelt thanks.

"When I look backwards on the period which lies behind me, it is with a heart full of gratitude for all the beautiful and good things which it has been my privilege to experience from the side of my people: I am again and again touched by the proofs of devotion and support accorded me, not the least in times full of difficulty and anxiety and which are again in the most unequivocal manner extended to me in this hour. . . .

"The National Idea here binds us all together. . . . We wish to continue to build on the foundations laid by our forefathers, realizing our vocation toward ourselves and in the great family of nations.

"We wish to draw upon the treasures bequeathed by great ancestors, convinced that we shall at all times find there in abundance what we need in striving with dogged persistence and ever renewed strength to adapt ourselves to altered conditions all over the world, and which, with God's blessing, may bring us a happy future."

Labor Secretary Orders Editors Be Left Alone

TALLASSEE, Ala., Oct. 13 (AP)—Details of an incident which resulted in an order from Secretary Perkins that Department of Labor agents must not interfere in any way with newspaper editors have been related by an Alabama newspaper editor who claimed that right to express his "personal opinion" in the columns of his paper.

The Secretary's action followed a protest by Mr. Dick Thompson, editor of the Tallassee Tribune, against what he said was an order from a labor commissioner to "desist" from writing articles which he was publishing in connection with the formation of unions in a local textile mill.

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Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

On the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Her Reign, Sept. 9, the Beloved Queen, Senior Sovereign of Europe, Went to the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium to Greet Her People

Federal Aid Held Needed to Control Rates for Utilities

Holding Companies Extend Over Many States; Rates Difficult to Fix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13—Pointing to the great need for the regulation of public utility holding companies both as to rates and the securities they offer, Mr. Paul A Walker, chairman of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, urged upon the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, meeting here, an appeal for a federal regulation of these companies to assist state utilities commissions. If necessary, sacrifice some states' rights, he said.

Mr. Walker's opinion tends to refute an earlier convention speech in which the encroachment of federal power over state utilities was decried as an infringement of the "states' rights" principle.

While Mr. Walker did not believe that regulation by a state commission of a holding company outside of that state would constitute an undue interference or burden on interstate commerce, he recognized the powerlessness of state commissions on many occasions in obtaining all facts about huge holding companies which spread over the entire country.

Federal power alone would be sufficient to get reliable evidence for establishing rates and for this purpose alone—that of getting the facts—federal aid should be given, he pointed out.

Reluctance was shown on the part of many commissioners to attempt to regulate security issues of holding companies. They felt their duty alone was to get fair utility rates for their local communities and in this, such commissioners as Mr. Henry G. Wells of Massachusetts and Mr. Harold E. West of Maryland felt that their states had been quite successful in getting accurate cost figures from large holding companies to establish a fair local rate.

Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, contended that it was not always possible to accept the figures presented by the experts of the holding companies as absolutely accurate. They would naturally be able to support any figures that they give out and in cases of the huge companies the state commissions have neither the money nor the staffs to investigate all costs. For this reason he favored some form of federal aid in the regulation of holding companies.

The commissioners elected Mr. Richard T. Higgins, who is chairman of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, to be president of the association for the coming year.

Siamese Troops Mutiny; Martial Law in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 13 (AP)—Martial law was proclaimed here yesterday after two up-country regiments had mutinied and seized the Donmuang airdrome, the headquarters of the Royal Aeronautical service.

Firing occurred in a clash between the up-country troops and troops from the capital, 13 miles outside the city. Whether there were any casualties was not immediately reported.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Enter Mr. Cook

Squeeze play! Alonzo B. Cook, former state auditor, goes on the mayoralty lists by a grace of a surplus of two votes on his petition. His papers carried the names of 3002 voters and at that it was said the supplementary legislation list had to be culled. Here is an instance in which too thin broth might spoil the cook—but it is too early to tell how thick the broth will be.

* * *

Shillalah for Curley

Mayor Curley can now sport a genuine Persian cane and, should it please his honor to take off the part of a Persian and wander the streets incognito, he has a dervish stick of veritable lineage. It was handed him today, by Abdallah Kahn Raheme and Machon H. Kligik of the local fine arts display in a well-known down-town store.

* * *

Cheap Housing Blocked

Boston's first low-rent, large scale housing project has been told to wait in the vestibule. David J. Barry, regional engineer for the public works commission, has deemed the land value too high. Though the project is or was to be called the Neptune Garden, it is still in drydock, that is to say, on terra-firma, and very expensive terra-firma too, says Mr. Barry.

* * *

Continued dry docking of Neptune may carry impatient backers to President Roosevelt, according to reports.

* * *

Relief "Rackets"

Men working at the city yard to remunerate Boston for welfare allotment. Cards stamped to certify service rendered! Some few not content with handouts, must resort to racketeers, who with bogus rubber stamps forged the city's signature, so beneficiaries received more than their legal share of relief.

* * *

Alert Daniel A. Murphy, chief clerk for the Boston Board of Welfare, detects fraud and impounds some 80 cards. Roughly, it is estimated the city has been mulcted of at least $500 a week. The poor old welfare fund received another assault in the mid-riff.

* * *

Better Justice

Pending a report of the Commission of Public Expenditures relative to the District Court, Governor Ely has done his utmost to correct the situation which cropped up in Barnstable, where a special justice acted as counsel in a court presided over by his father.

Said the Governor:

"I shall expect every appointee of mine to a place on a police, municipal or District Court to refrain from practice in the court to which he is appointed."

Apple Beauty Only Skin Deep, Tests in Massachusetts Show

Modest McIntosh Tasted Best and Rich-Looking Rival Ranked Last—Fruit Growers' Association Preparing for Exhibition at Worcester

The average American citizen would probably admit without argument that there are at least two kinds of apples in the world—red ones and green ones, or sweet ones and sour ones.

But the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association will demonstrate at its annual exhibition to be held in the new Memorial Building at Worcester next Jan. 3, 4 and 5, that there are no less than 77 separate and distinct varieties indigenous to the State of Massachusetts and the soil of New England generally.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and his assistants are authority for the statement that there is no record of another such year as 1933 for abundance of product and superexcellence of quality.

Another interesting fact to be stressed at the coming exhibition is that Massachusetts is the banner state in a group where some of the best apples in the entire world are raised, and that Middlesex County rivals any geographical division of like area in the country in quality and output.

McIntosh in the Lead

Within the last few years the McIntosh Red has superseded the Baldwin apple in point of production and popularity. Then comes the Gravenstein, Delicious, Wealthy, Northern Spy and the Rhode Island Greening. At the end of the long list of apples grown in Massachusetts appears the name of the Ben Davis as probably the least desirable as a commercial product. It is used principally for culinary purposes by commercial bakers because it is dry.

The origin and history of each of the varieties of New England-grown apples furnishes an interesting study in itself, particularly to the pomologically inclined. The Baldwin, for instance, originated near Lowell about 1750 and is today considered, from a commercial standpoint, the most desirable fruit in the New England list because of its prolific yield and its lasting quality.

While the apples of Oregon and other sections of the Northwest are oftentimes handsomer fruit, more lavish in size and coloring, it is an undisputed fact that the apples of New England and northern New York are regarded by experts as unsurpassed in flavor and keeping qualities.

Beauty Only Skin Deep

But that beauty, even in apples, is only skin deep was recently demonstrated by an experiment at the Rhode Island State College. Four varieties were selected and after peeling were cut into cubes which were placed before 11 men ranging from bankers and professional men to mechanics and farmers. The apple that ranked first when seen whole, shining in its brilliant red jacket, was at the foot of the class when it came to tasting. The McIntosh won a unanimous first place, the Baldwin second, the Rhode Island Greening third and the beautiful, big, red, Rome Beauty, a polished temptation on the fruit stands, was last.

In another test to determine the distribution and use of apples, answers to 4000 questionnaires from as many families disclosed that 46.7 per cent of apples are eaten raw, 48.5 per cent are cooked, while 4.8 per cent are component parts of salads.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association has issued a neat little booklet in which are given no less than 100 recipes for serving apples as appetizing and helpful dishes, in all sorts of disguises and a great variety of high-sounding names.

These vary all the way from the time-honored baked apple to apple omelet, apple ramekin and so on, not forgetting the unbeatable trio, apple pie, apple dumpling and Dutch apple cake. Any housewife may add this little book to her kitchen library on a request to Mr. W. R. Cole, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association whose headquarters are at Amherst, Mass.

Seizure of Properties Reported From Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 13—Reports of the seizure of Marxists' property and wealth continue from various parts of Germany. Some of them are described as Marxist groups and societies masquerading under peaceful bourgeois names, according to the Volkische Beobachter.

Among private individuals whose wealth has been confiscated recently is the name of Herr Hugo Simon, a banker who for a short time in 1919 was Prussian Minister of Finance, and had been in close contact with independent Socialist and Communist parties and had helped their funds.

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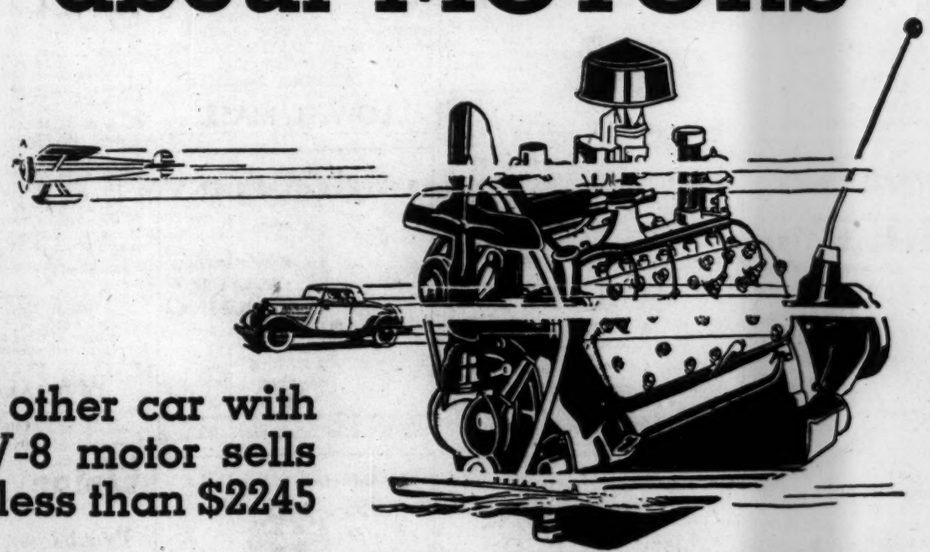

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Its V-8 motor puts the Ford out in front, not only in its price class but throughout the entire price range up to $2245. The Ford brings V-8 power within reach of the average family.

The V-8 motor is more efficient than a six or a straight eight. Its two short banks of cylinders mean even distribution of fuel . . . greater efficiency . . . more power with economy. The short crankshaft adds strength—eliminating vibration. The aluminum cylinder heads permit sustained high speed without overheating. These features, plus the overlapping power impulses of 8 cylinders, deliver a surplus of smoothly flowing power for speed without stress under all traffic conditions . . . for pick-up to 60 in second . . . for ease of handling and safety at all speeds . . . for 80 miles an hour if you want to drive that fast.

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[This is one of a series of Ford V-8 advertisements sponsored by your local New England Ford Dealer.]

ASK YOUR LOCAL FORD DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Boston Meeting Supports Policy Of Disarmament

Rally Held on Common by Federation of Peace Organizations

Boston Common, whence the British troops embarked for the battles of Concord and Lexington, and Massachusetts regiments for the Civil War, was the scene at noon today of a peace rally, one of a thousand held in the United States this week, at which some 200 men passed a resolution to support the American delegation at Geneva in every effort made toward reduction of armament.

Mr. Ralph A. MacGilvra conducted the meeting for the newly forming Massachusetts Committee for Peace Action, a federation of 17 statewide and local organizations, and the principal speaker was Prof. Alden G. Alley, a war veteran who served overseas in 1918 and 1919.

"Disarmament does not mean that the United States shall put down its arms while other nations retain theirs," he said. "Disarmament means that all nations shall reduce their armaments together. Armaments cost $4,500,000,000 a year. Armaments are not a protection, an insurance. They are a cause of war and a menace to the very nations possessing them. In 1914 the armaments of the nations were bigger than at any time in all previous history, but so far from making the world safer, it led to the greatest catastrophe in human history.

Comparison of Safety

"The six least armed of the civilized nations of Europe have in the last century had four wars. The six heaviest armed European nations have in the same time had over 25. The frontier least safe during modern times has been the Franco-German frontier because it has been the heaviest armed. The safest frontier in the whole world has been the American-Canadian frontier, which is completely disarmed. The world is now a great big town. Invention has brought the United States closer to Europe than South Carolina was to Massachusetts in Washington's time.

"The nations of the world have walked the streets of this town with great guns on their hip and the result has been a series of hideous conflicts. If they learn a life of peaceful coöperation under law they will, like our western towns, enter upon a life of peace and prosperity such as they have never known before."

Mr. Enoch H. Doble, who was a member of the 102nd Machine Gun Company of the 26th Yankee Division, and who left Yale University to serve his country, in 1917, spoke of his experiences as a German prisoner of war. In his address, which took for its subject the substantial reduction of existing armaments, he pointed out that while 12,000,000 people were destitute, many of them losing their homes because of non-payment of taxes, the money which was collected through taxation was supporting the cost of higher armaments.

Armament Arouses Suspicion

Mr. Doble emphasized the fact that increase in armaments aroused the suspicion of one's fellow nations. He mentioned Japan as particularly apprehensive over the increasing naval strength of the United States. He said, "We shall have to allow Germany to bring herself up to our status if we keep our armaments where they are now, but rather than do that we must reduce our armaments to where Germany is now, or we are in for another mad competition in arms, which I believe would completely wipe out modern civilization."

The Rev. Lon Ray Call, who was chaplain of the Fourth Division of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, and served with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, reiterated the statement in 1932 by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, President Hoover, and other famous statesmen, that the international Disarmament Conference was the one hope of the world.

"Eighty per cent of your taxation money," he stated, "goes to support past wars and wars to come. The Disarmament Conference has not failed. It will succeed if backed by public opinion." He stressed the four points of abolition of aggressive weapons within a definite period; limitation of expenditure which would affect quality as well as quantity; effective supervision of existing armaments; and a permanent organization to carry out the agreed provisions.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" (Colonial). Otis Skinner and Queenie Smith head cast. 8:15.
"LET 'EM EAT CAKE" (Shubert). The sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," with William Gaxton, Victor Moore and Lois Moran. 8:15.
"AS HUSBANDS GO" (Wilbur). Walter Gilbert in an amusing comedy. 8:30.

Opera

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "Trovatore." 8:15.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Dr. Bull." Will Rogers' genial influence pervades this picture.
KEITH'S—"The Private Life of Henry VIII." Charles Laughton in a role he enjoys.

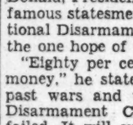
Other Events

"DREAM PICTURES." Branson De Cou deals with "Old Mexico." Pictures show Mexico City, the Aztec country and famous volcanoes. Tremont Temple. 8:15.

TOMORROW

Opera

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "Faust." 2:15.



Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Film talk, "Let Us Paint," at 3. First meeting of Junior Nature Club at 4. Club promises all sorts of activities—from getting acquainted with the stars to nature treasure hunts—for boys and girls in the primary and grammar grades.
ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Jewelry," by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m.; "Greek Art," by Mrs. Sayward at 2.
"DREAM PICTURES." Branson De Cou shows his pictures of "Old Mexico." Tremont Temple. 2:15.
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Leave North Station at 1:41 for Tower Hill.
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Leave Ashmont Station at 2 for hike through woods to West Quincy. "Interesting Information Walk" around "Pilgrim-settled Hingham." Leave Summer Street, opposite South Station, at 1:45.

Football

BOSTON UNIVERSITY vs. Colby. 2:15.
NORTHEASTERN vs. St. Michael's. 2:15.
HARVARD vs. NEW HAMPSHIRE. 2:15.

Household Utilities Net

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—General Household Utilities reports net earnings of $20,000 for the fiscal year ended July 31, compared with a loss of $209,700 for the preceding year. William C. Grunow made the announcement at the annual stockholders meeting.

LaGuardia Gets Vigorous Support In Digest's Poll

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate for mayor, gets off to a 10,000-vote lead in the poll which The Literary Digest is making of the New York City mayoralty contest, first returns of which were published yesterday.

While there are 10 candidates in the race, the Digest gives individual returns for only four. The totals show Major LaGuardia with 37,543 votes; Joseph V. McKee, Recovery Party candidate, with 26,476; Mayor John P. O'Brien, Tammany candidate 12,582; Charles Solomon, Sociality, 1651, and miscellaneous, 333. The total ballots thus far returned are from 78,585 registered voters.

While the Digest warns its readers not to draw premature conclusions from the poll figures, the initial returns give a tremendous impetus to the Fusion movement. They come following the official organization of the Recovery Party at Cooper Union last night, when Mr. McKee sent out the district leaders who have deserted the Tammany Wigwam for his reservation to stress to the electorate that he already had "smashed boss rule" in New York City.

This claim parallels that of the Fusionists that they had boss rule licked when Mr. McKee's hat was thrown into the ring after the primary election by Postmaster-General James A. Farley and the Democratic boss of the Bronx, Edward J. Flynn, only Roosevelt Democrat of the city's five county leaders.

"Despite these obvious gaps," the Digest says today, "No doubt a host of political enthusiasts will hasten to figure out that in the ballots accounted for the proportional strength of the three leading candidates runs about like this: LaGuardia 47.77 per cent, McKee 33.69, O'Brien 16.01."

The official launching of the McKee campaign had been preceded by ballyhoo unrivaled since John J. Raskob as Democratic national chairman claimed Pennsylvania for Alfred E. Smith in 1928. It was expected that not even Union Square, much less Cooper Union, with its seating capacity of only 3000, would hold the McKee rooters attendant at the birth of the "New deal" party.

Instead, it took a last-minute marshaling of recruits to fill in the gaps in time for the opening gun. This, and a noticeable lack of spontaneity which belied the words of the radio broadcaster that the hall was "jammed with an enthusiastic crowd of McKee supporters," made for a striking contrast to the Fusion campaign that opened in the same historic setting a week ago, when the crowd overflowed the auditorium long before the opening of the rally and other thousands heard the loudspeaker transmission of the program in the square outside.

Boston Club Plans Study Of International Topics

Study and discussion on subjects of international importance are being planned by the Twentieth Century Club of Boston to begin late this month. The classes will be strictly limited in number, and discussion will play a larger part than lecturing. Some of the leading educators in the universities of Greater Boston have volunteered their services.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology, Harvard University, is working on the new program of evening classes for adults with Miss Dorothy Hewitt of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Y. W. C. A. talk.	Vers Van; orches.	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch.	All American Boy.	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Os	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Oklahoma Cowboys.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	Jack Miller; orch.
6:15	Sketch; studio	records; talks.	Political talk	Rangers sketch.
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; pianist	Black and Blue.	Football Reporter.
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Weather Man"	Soloists; orch.	Light's Orchestra.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news.
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Political talk
7:30	Political talk	Dickens drama	Chorus; orchestra.	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	and his orchestra
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Popular soloists.
8:30	"Moe and Nell"	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I see It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel.
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Negro Artists' con-
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	cert recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Stevens's Orchest.
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	speakers; music.	Reports; news.
10:00	Address by President	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson;	Little Jack Little
10:15	Roosevelt	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	and orchestra
10:30	Marsh's Orchestra	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator".	The Town Crier;
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Friday Sociable.	Reports; news.	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports.	Forecasts; news.	Political talk	phony Orchestra.
11:15	News Flashes	Davis's Orchestra.	Little's Orchestra.	News Service
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Mark Fisher and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Jake and Lena."
9:45 WNAC, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
9:48 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:15 WEEI, "Morning Parade," popular variety musicale.
11:15 WBZ, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs program.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, American Farm Bureau Federation program; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Michigan-Cornell football game from Ann Arbor, Mich.
2:15 WNAC, Dartmouth-Bates football game from Hanover, N. H.
2:45 WBZ, WAAB, Northwestern-Stanford football game from Chicago.
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," F. W. Wile.
8:00 WEEI, German Educational Society Chorus.
8:00 WNAC, "Elmer Everett Yess," humorous dramatic sketch.
8:45 WBZ, New England Community Singing Clubs program.
9:00 WBZ, Jamboree; popular variety program from Chicago.
9:30 WNAC, Symphonic Strings, program from Montreal.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "The Significance of the Current Peace Conference."
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:30 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from San Francisco.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:15 WAAB, Columbia News Service, radio-gathered news.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; screen players; soloists; orchestra.

Zonta Women to Confer At Cambridge Sessions

National officers of the Zonta International, a classified service club for women, will attend the fall conference of Region A of District 1 of the organization to be held in Cambridge, Oct. 14 and 15. The Zonta Club of Cambridge is to be hostess at the Hotel Commander.

Mayor Richard M. Russell will extend greetings at the opening of the conferences. A luncheon will follow the morning business session. On Saturday evening a banquet is to be held with Mrs. Francis J. Flagg of Newton speaking on "The Finest Art."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair, slowly rising temperature; moderate west or northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight, Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature in interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight, Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly colder, possibly preceded by rain in southeast portion tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly colder, possibly preceded by rain tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds over north portion, and fresh, possibly strong north winds, over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday, preceded by rain over central and south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	72	Minneapolis	30	44
Bismarck	34	52	Montreal	42	64
Boston	50	72	Nantucket	54	64
Buffalo	42	58	New Orleans	68	82
Calgary	58	70	New York	50	72
Charleston	68	76	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Chicago	42	52	North Platte	42	62
Cincinnati	40	62	Philadelphia	62	78
Denver	48	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	88
Dodge City	48	64	Pittsburgh	44	64
Eastport, Me.	50	60	Portland, Me.	50	68
Hatteras	70	76	Raleigh	60	82
Helena, Mont.	52	68	St. Louis	44	62
Huron, S. D.	38	48	Salt Lake City	48	74
Jacksonville	68	84	San Francisco	52	60
Kansas City	44	62	SantaFe, N.M.	44	64
Key West	80	86	Seattle	48	62
Los Angeles	58	76	Tampa	72	86
Memphis	50	72	Washington	52	60
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	42	58

A—8 a. m.
B—Maximum.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:28 p. m., Saturday 7:03 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

Army Mobilizes 2500 For CCC Contingent

In its efforts to mobilize 6500 jobless New England youths for employment in the winter contingent of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the United States Army First Corps Area command has signed up 2500 jobless in the first week, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner said today.

Of this number, 1753 were enrolled at five New England army posts during this drive, while 765 other youths were enrolled directly at the forest camps. With these new recruits the strength of the corps within the New England states has reached approximately 17,000 men.

Youths from all over the six New England states are taking advantage of the opportunity extended by the President for employment in the corps this fall and winter. A typical example of this was reported from Lynn, Mass., where 700 jobless registered with municipal welfare authorities for the quota of but 51 vacancies allotted to that city.

'Buy Now' Urged To Clinch Gains In Social Ideals

Massachusetts Campaign to Be Based on Need for Real Advance

Buy now to keep the children out of industry.

This represents the shift in emphasis that is expected to distinguish the nation-wide "Buy Now" campaign within the next week.

Previous appeals, according to Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League, have been made either on selfish personal or on patriotic national grounds. People have been invited to benefit themselves by avoiding higher prices or to help boost the nation out of the economic doldrums.

Instead, Miss Wiseman believes, the appeal should be to the public to buy now to perpetuate the minimum wage provisions, the shortened hours, the provisions for fair competition in industry, the infant beginnings in economic planning, and the eradication of the sweatshop. Buy now, she urged, to help establish permanent ideals of social responsibility for the nation.

This mandate from the Government, cloaked in a patriotic appeal to "buy now" automatically places on the Government the responsibility of assuring consumers that the Blue Eagle is an honest eagle—that is, that the holder of the eagle is abiding by all the conditions of the codes signed, Miss Wiseman continued. She points out that the Government, by calling on the people to buy, has made an implied contract with the consumers to the effect that their money will be spent for the benefit of the recovery program and that it will be spent for high-grade goods, that it will benefit all persons, themselves included, and not merely a few retailers and manufacturers.

In view of this appeal to the consumers to buy, the Government should publish as much information at i. has relative to the quality of merchandise, she said. This would mean that the Government would open the books of the Bureau of Standards, which has compiled masses of information about the rating of merchandise to guide federal officials in making governmental purchases.

Heretofore the publication of this information has been actively opposed on the assumption that it would deal a blow to business. This is a false assumption, Miss Wiseman avers.

McLaughlin Appointed

Appointment of Mr. Albert J. McLaughlin of Newton as comptroller of the Eastern Steamship Lines Inc., is announced. He succeeds Mr. Alton B. Sharp who on Oct. 2 was elected president of the company. Mr. McLaughlin has been assistant comptroller for four years. He served in the air corps during the war.

Labor Insurance Declared Unfair

(Continued from Page 1)

the right to strike was compromised, was voted down.

Mr. Frank X. Martel, head of the Detroit Trade Union Council, attacked from the floor the speech made by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to the convention on the ground that it proposed a system of government labor regulation.

"We can't admit government interference and control!" he declared

The convention, however, placed itself by a resolution firmly behind the policies of NRA and pledged full support.

The failure to speed the public works program was denounced by the convention in a resolution declaring that only half a dozen contracts, involving 50,000 workers, have so far been let.

Arguments in favor of "vertical" or industrial trade unions, instead of the usual type of craft unions won no favor from the executive group although it was argued in their behalf that they would bring unskilled workers into the union fold instead of sending them to the Communists.

Opposition to any "unrestrained and unregulated inflation of the currency" was formally voiced by the federation.

Portland Bankers Charged 'Negligent'

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13 (AP)—Forty-four officers and directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, which failed to open after the bank holiday last March, and was placed in the hands of a conservator, were charged with "careless, negligent, improvident, wrongful, illegal and unlawful acts and failure to act" in an equity action filed in Supreme Court here today in an attempt to recover damages for the approximately $3,500,000 loss, it was alleged the bank suffered through them.

The bill, covering more than 90 closely printed pages, was brought in the name of Mr. Robert Braun, Portland department store executive, as conservator of the bank and he—as a director and a member of the executive committee of the closed institution—is named as one of the defendants.

Others named as defendants were: Mr. Guy P. Gannett of Cape Elizabeth, publisher of Portland, Waterville, and Augusta newspapers, and president of the bank; Mr. Walter S. Wyman, president of the Central Maine Power Company and the New England Public Service Company, and chairman of the bank's executive committee; Mr. Spaulding Bisbee, a colonel in the Maine National Guard; Mr. Charles Sumner Cook, lawyer and president of the new National Bank of Commerce which was organized after the bank holiday and occupies the former quarters of the Fidelity.

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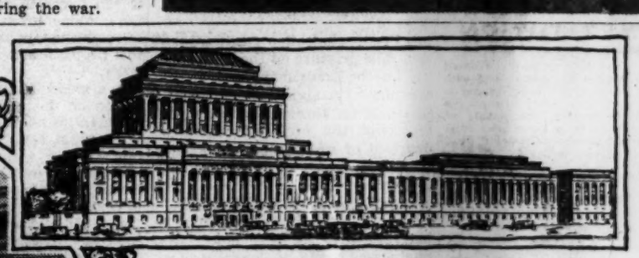

The Christian Science Publishing House

After 25 Years!

The Monitor Moves To a New Home

Moving day for The Christian Science Monitor! After 25 years in a building, now outgrown, but built two and a half decades ago to house this international daily newspaper, the Monitor is moving. On the 25th anniversary of its founding the Monitor moves into its new $4,000,000 Publishing House, a building covering more ground space than any other public building in Boston.

To celebrate these important events in its history it will celebrate

Progress Week
November 20-25, 1933

when it will publish six outstanding issues with pictorial supplements each day of this week. These special issues will give the history of The Christian Science Monitor—its aims and accomplishments for the past 25 years. In addition, able writers in America and Europe will be asked to give an account of the outstanding events of the past 25 years in art, music, literature, invention and natural science. Each issue will also carry two facsimile pages of the first issue of the Monitor, and there will be interesting accounts of the evolution of the daily newspaper—to mention but one of the many interesting feature articles.

The six issues with the supplements costs only 30 cents. Take this opportunity of knowing your paper's past and present, and go with it in its hopes for an eventful future.

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American Public Opinion on Debt Revision Reflected in Press Comments

Downward Revision of Debts Backed by American Editors

(Continued from Page 1)

he canceled all the accounts which are owed him.

"None of the banks practice the debt cancellation which . . . international bankers are advocating for the American people.

"Go around to any bank and try to get your debt canceled or reduced or revised downward, or anything but paid."

Reasonable Attitude Cited

A statement from the New York Times, authorized by Mr. Rollo Ogden as editor, gives grounds for hoping that the negotiations in Washington will prove successful. "It is unquestionably our privilege to insist on the letter of the contract and to demand 'all or nothing.' . . . But this is to take a highly unrealistic view of the matter . . . The present Administration, like its predecessor, has taken a more reasonable attitude.

"Mr. Roosevelt has expressed his belief that the debtor 'should at all times have access to the creditor, and that the creditor in turn is required to 'give courteous, sympathetic and thoughtful consideration to facts and arguments.

"There has been enough change in American opinion, particularly during recent months, and there is enough desire on the part of the British Government for an honorable settlement, to warrant belief that the present negotiations may actually lead to a meeting of minds in Washington.

"The purpose to be sought is clearly an agreement which will finally liquidate the whole indebtedness, on the best terms available, within the next few years."

Supporters of Cancellation

The following typical statements from five papers, ranging from cancellation to payment in full, give a quick summary of the five major groups of opinion which the survey reflects.

Virtual or outright cancellation is urged by seven editors. Mr. M. S. Sherman, editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, sets forth their case as follows:

The Hartford Courant has long believed that the question of the war debts owed the United States should be settled in the spirit worked out at Lausanne with respect to the reparation payments. These war debts create nothing to work for their own liquidation, therefore they are unlike investment debts. They weigh upon industry and retard the return of prosperity.

To reduce these debts to a minimum is demanded by a policy of enlightened self-interest, if for no other reason. It is clear that they can be paid only in goods and services, and our tariff policy precludes such method of payment. The economic skies will brighten everywhere once this question of intergovernmental debts is disposed of in realistic fashion.

To obtain the good will of the world by the virtual cancellation of these debts would mean more to us than trying vainly to collect them

Advocates of Concessions

Nearly half of the group covered by the survey which support downward revision, including 32 newspapers, give terse summary reasons for their opinion. Typical of their statements is the following from Mr. Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

Unquestionably there must be a further readjustment of the war debts. The sooner that readjustment can be reached, the better it will be for world recovery, and that involves our own national interests. The last adjustment was based on the ability of the creditor nations to pay, and that ability ought to be resurveyed, to determine changed conditions.

We cannot afford to break the back of any government by enforcing payment on these debts. We cannot afford to bend any back to the point of weakening it.

The Bulletin has never favored cancellation of these debts in any manner which might be interpreted as a confession of their inequity, either as to principal or interest. But it does believe that the Government and the people of the United States could afford to go a long way in an adjustment that would recognize the integrity of the debts and would involve a concession on the part of the United States, only to the peace and prosperity of the world.

Revision on Basic of Events

A group of seven papers takes a stand for revision on the impartial basis of the logic of recent events. Mr. Charles H. Heustis, editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaks for them in this manner:

It is evident, from the partial payments made by Great Britain and several other countries and from the declination to pay by still more, that the United States has collected about all that it will be able to collect under the existing agreements.

Washington might as well make up its mind that the label of "defaulter" holds no terror for Europe, and that a reëxamination with a new basis in view is inescapable. In short, our only recourse is to salvage what we can or go without anything at all.

This question must be settled definitely. . . . In the end there will have to be decided reductions or final cash payments, applicable to all on the same basis.

The old order passeth.

Adjustment Called Compulsory

Mr. W. H. Cowles of the Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash., argues along with six papers of like opinion, that the United States should revise the debt schedules, but that it has been unjustly forced into the position where it must do that. The opinion of Mr. Cowles follows:

It appears to us that France, as an international defaulter, is now in the same category with Russia. It has been the general practice in business circles in the United States to express abhorrence of Russia because of her failure to meet her just obligation. Why we should develop any different attitude toward France needs explanation. As to the other European countries, they should be looked upon the same as France, according to the extent of their reputation and the degree of truth in their claims of inability to pay.

It seems quite evident that when a country refuses to pay in full but expresses a willingness to pay in part, in view of our inability or unwillingness to attempt to force payment, we could afford to take national bonds of the debtor countries for half of what they now owe, if such bonds bear interest and are of a duration which would enable us to sell them.

The very fact that we could, by such a program, finish the matter would make it worth while.

Call for Strict Liquidation

Those who would hold strictly to the present debt agreements are represented by 11 newspapers. Mr. Charles K. McClatchy, editor of the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, speaks for them in these words:

I believe Uncle Sam should treat it as any other honest creditor should treat any other dishonest debtors—ask them to pay back in full the money which, together with American soldiers, saved them from a sound thrashing if not from national annihilation.

All of them can do it in time if they have any disposition in that line. They pledged themselves to do it once—and lied out of it. Let them pledge themselves to do it again, and lie out of it again, if they so desire.

I hold that any American who argues for the non-payment of these debts, or for accepting 10 cents on the dollar thereon, should be in Europe as a citizen of Europe, for he acts as if he thinks more of the dishonest desires of the European welchers and swindlers than he does of the rights and interests of the American taxpayers.

Wide Range of Comment

Following are replies from various parts of the country:

Philadelphia Public Ledger
[C. M. Morrison, Editor.]

Whether the people of the United States like it or not—and millions of them do not like it—the iron logic of events is forcing a radical revision of the war debts. Apparently, it will be hard for Americans to escape paying a very considerable part of Europe's own war debts while bearing the heavy burdens of their own.

The cancellationists on both shores of the Atlantic have every reason to rejoice.

New York Sun
[Frank M. O'Brien, Editor]

The Sun has endeavored to place before its readers a complete and accurate picture of the origin of the war debts before and after the armistice, and of the refunding agreements with the several debtor countries, in the belief that a clear understanding of the fact that these credits were created on the basis of the Liberty Loans makes the case for cancellation untenable, and puts the burden of proof on those who regard a further revision as inevitable.

Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune
[W. W. Waymack, Associate Editor]

We have long argued that the war debts were "impossible," just as reparations were impossible. Surely recent developments have shown that a stubborn demand for full payment is perfect idiocy. We should have been ahead, and the world, too, if radical readjustment of them had been made years ago.

Economically, the present war debt schedules are dead, quite dead. Politically, so long as the corpse is not disposed of, it will plague every effort of the nations to get together in vitally needed coöperations, in practically every important field.

It is our view that the United States should substitute the rational for the hysterical attitude toward them and, instead of obstructing, facilitate immediate negotiations looking toward early settlement. If it is still possible, without additional prolonged dawdling, to procure something valuable in the way of a concession on armaments as a quid pro quo, fine. But in any case let's end the self-deception and all the mischief that flows from it.

Greensboro (N. C.) Record
[A. D. Jones, Editor]

World peace and prosperity must await agreement on revision of terms for war debt settlements. Repudiation of these morally and legally binding obligations is unthinkable. But the debt structure reared on the 1925 funding agreements is obsolete. It is out of harmony with the creditor's broadened international outlook and policy. It is not in reach of the debtors' ability to pay in full. It is out of line with today's imperative realities.

The nations will remain at loggerheads as long as this issue hangs fire. Immediate settlement would mean great losses for the creditor, but it would mean greater gains in good will and in national and international contentment and economic progress.

Los Angeles (Calif.) Times
[Harry Chandler, Editor]

The Times has maintained from the beginning that these were legitimate debts legitimately incurred and that they should be settled on that basis. Whatever merit there may be in the contention that the European allies are entitled to offsets by reason of their greater contributions to the common cause appears to us to have been amply recognized in the liberal concessions already made. We believe the debts should be paid on the basis of present and existing agreements, formally accepted by both sides.

If it should be established—which it has not been—that the debtors, or any of them, are actually unable to carry out their agreements, those not already willfully in default may be accorded any proper and necessary extension of time. If it can be established—which it has not been—that equivalent payment can be made otherwise than in cash, there could be no legitimate objection, provided actual value is delivered. We do not favor a compromise settlement on any basis so far suggested.

Baltimore (Md.) Sun
[John W. Owens, Editor]

I have avoided making statements, and would rather not do so now. I think it will suffice to say that the Sun's editorial policy has been in favor of cancellation.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal
[Thomas Fauntleroy, Managing Editor]

The foreign debt question should be used by the American Government to bring about a reciprocal tariff agreement which would permit American goods to compete in foreign markets on a reciprocal basis.

I believe that in the end we must compromise with our foreign debtors.

Cleveland Plain Dealer
[Archer H. Shaw, Associate Editor]

It is the opinion of the Plain Dealer that some early and probably radical revision of the war debts is necessary to the full resumption of international trade relations.

It is in this direction that the best thought of America now turns, and we believe that the day cannot be long postponed when a majority of Congress will see the wisdom of making a new study of this debt structure and pave the way for new agreements that will be beneficial alike to the United States and to its friends abroad.

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News
[Frederick Sullens, Editor]

Uncle Sam's rôle as creditor nation of the earth is no better than that of an individual who has a lot of money coming to him but cannot collect it.

There is no way to collect the European war debt, save by force and that method is unthinkable.

The United States has no alternative save to continue a policy of insistence.

Manchester (N. H.) Union
[J. A. Muehling, Editor]

Complying with your request of June 21, as to the position of the Manchester Union on how the United States should now treat the European debt issue, we submit the following:

It is plainly up to our European debtors to pay or make an honest offer of compromise. The first move is theirs. If they choose not to pay or offer a compromise, all we can do is to treat them as defaulters. What that treatment will be must depend upon circumstances.

Lynchburg (Va.) Daily Advance
[Carter Glass Jr., Editor]

One of the greatest obstacles to world-wide economic recovery is the huge debt burden. The lowering of tariff walls, the formulation of trade agreements and the establishment of new currency plans will not by themselves bring back prosperity throughout the entire globe.

The quicker this nation determines what amount its debtors can pay and settle accordingly, the faster will economic conditions be stabilized. Not until the debts are materially reduced can the world hope for a material betterment.

Boston Evening Transcript
[Henry T. Claus, Editor]

The Transcript's attitude toward the war debts remains unchanged. It believes that revision downward is not only the feasible course, but the part of good business. Collection in full is obviously impossible; in fact, it might be positively dangerous to the economic stability of the world. Collection in part is a possibility; why not, therefore, accept it? After all, it is merely a case of facing the unpleasant facts of an embarrassing financial situation and acting accordingly.

The United States should announce that it is prepared to scale down the obligations, enter into negotiations with individual debtors, and arrive at the best solution the circumstances will permit. If it is possible to secure a compensating advantage in the shape of preferential trade treatment, so much the better. In any event, the important thing is to effect some definite agreement.

Dubuque (Iowa) Catholic Daily Tribune
[Charles Nennig, Editor]

It appears obvious that a radical revision of the debts is being shaped by events. Great Britain is anxious for a settlement. If the attitude recently expressed by Viscount Snowden is adopted by the British Government a settlement can be found. "America," he said, "considers that cancellation would be wholly a sacrifice on her part for the benefit of the debtor nations. Unless that opinion is taken into consideration and allowances made for America's serious financial and trade conditions, no settlement of the debt question can be reached. That she should be given compensation for the sacrifice of her claims, is not unreasonable, and it could be possible for Great Britain to adhere to this."

It is known that President Roosevelt's policy in regard to the debt negotiations is dependent upon trade concessions. It has been suggested that the United States settle at 10 cents on the dollar. Why not consider this the beginning of a start? We might begin by suggesting an 80 cents on the dollar payment and gradually come down to a reasonable amount, expecting the debtor to revise his figures upward.

A prompt liquidation is desirable on both sides. It can become a possibility if Congress will agree that it is in the best interest of the country to liquidate on a much reduced total by accepting a reasonable lump sum, in the debtor's currency, the debts having been contracted in that form.

Dallas (Texas) News
[James Q. Dealey, Editor]

It seems clear that the war debt situation has reached an impasse, so far as settlement under former arrangements are concerned.

It is obvious, also, that the debtor nations are unable or unwilling to meet their obligations, even in depreciated dollars, under present circumstances of depression and near bankruptcy.

It has become necessary for the United States to take the initiative and press for definite settlements. The President, under his general powers, could appoint a commission to consider, jointly with each of the debtor nations, a compromise mutually satisfactory. These settlements should then be submitted to the Congress when it assembles.

Any recommendation made by the President, based on the commission's recommendations, would be supported by the press and by the public opinion. The Congress also would surely acquiesce.

Portland Oregonian
[Paul R. Kelty, Editor]

MacDonald was right when he said in addressing the World Economic Conference that there can be no world recovery until the question of war debts is settled. It was a mistake to bar the debt question from the London conference.

The United States Government may well hold itself receptive to overtures for readjustment, taking care to obtain for every concession made assurances of substantial reductions in armaments and of removal of barriers existing against American trade with debtor countries.

Detroit (Mich.) News
[George Miller, Editor]

Give them all the time they want; let payments be as small as they choose to make them; but do not humiliate the peoples of Europe forever and ever by offering to have the citizens of this country pay their debts for them.

Newark (N. J.) Evening News
[Edward W. Scudder, Publisher]

In the opinion of the News, war debts, tariffs, stabilization of currency and kindred issues are all parts of a single economic problem that cannot be dealt with out of relation to each other The problem is economic and should be kept as nonpolitical as possible. Each separate item should be subject to adjustment for general welfare.

Seattle (Wash.) Times
[C. B. Blethen, Editor]

The Seattle Times is unable to agree that radical revision of the debts due the United States from the several nations of Europe is being shaped or forced by events. There is no question as to the size of these debts, the circumstances under which they were incurred, the large concessions heretofore made by compromise or the willingness of the American Government to go as far as justice to our own people will permit.

Apart from sentimental considerations, the matter of debt settlement is affected by but two conditions—First, the ability of the debtors to pay on terms already made easy. Second, the possible bearing of payment demand upon this country's trade with debtor nations.

Budgeted expenditures of debtor nations leave this country in little doubt of their ability to pay by diversion of money from less worthy purposes. On the second score the American people are becoming more and more aware of the fact that commerce with debtor nations, at its best, constitutes but a small fraction of this nation's business, and that forgiveness of debts is too high a price to pay for something that, even then, there can be no certain assurance of getting.

The Times would not advocate any threat in connection with debts. Let them stand until the debtors themselves are convinced of the wisdom of payment. They will presently find that they need the good will of this country quite as much as this country needs theirs. Persistent default will bring its own reactions. At this time of year, so close to the anniversary of this nation's declaration of political independence, a forthright declaration of economic independence would seem to be in order.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle
[Cleveland Rodgers, Editor]

Over a period of years the Brooklyn Eagle has held the view that the war debts issue is one of the greatest obstacles to world recovery. While the annual payments are not large, judged in relation to the budgets of the debtor nations, the fact that gold had to be paid undoubtedly contributed to the general collapse.

Outright cancellation seems politically impractical, but it should be possible in the near future for President Roosevelt to take action that would remove this issue from the list of disturbing international questions.

That anything can be done NOW is doubtful. But with the recess of the London conference negotiations with the debtors separately should lead to some kind of agreements before the Dec. 15 payments are due.

The precedent established by President Roosevelt in accepting a token payment in silver from Great Britain suggests that he is disposed toward leniency and his prestige is sufficient to override the die-hards in Congress if he forces settlements before the next session.

The Eagle would welcome any move that would dispose of this issue, complete the work of the Lausanne conference, and finally close this chapter in the war. We believe that the United States should take the initiative and make the generous gestures required to attain this end.

[The remainder of the replies will appear in subsequent issues.]

Washington Weighs London's Case for Reducing War Debts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Exploratory Stage of Negotiations Now Under Way

Grouped Around the Round Table in the Treasury Department Are (Left to Right) T. K. Bewley, Financial Adviser to the British Embassy; Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser of Great Britain; Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador; Frederick Livesey, Assistant Economic Adviser to State Department; and D. W. Bell, Treasury Commissioner of Accounts.

British Negotiators Emphasize Effect of Debts on Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

incidentally speed along disarmament?"

The answer is simple—it is today being furnished by the British debt negotiators, though they need hardly mention it for instruction to every treasury expert. It is fairly simple to raise money by taxation for armaments when the money is to be channeled right back into industry in the home country. It is only a credit proposition. Some of what the government expects to spend for armaments it can take in super-taxes from armaments manufacturers.

Indeed, waiving for the moment other considerations, it is possible to describe armament expenditure in European budgets as public-works spending. The vast steel and concrete forts built by France along its eastern frontier give employment and help heavy industry; big armies are a form of unemployment relief! This is the economics of the situation—although of course such spending is "self-liquidating" only in a sardonic sense.

A Different Proposition

But to take the same amount of money which is expended in home factories on armaments making and upkeep, and transfer it to the United States is, as the British delegates are pointing out, an entirely different proposition.

To transfer money from any country to another there are only three methods. One, payment in gold, is strictly limited to the surplus of gold in debtor countries. And the world's gold supply is itself so small that enough is not available for a continual one-way flow of payments. Even the United States, potentially the world's wealthiest country, was forced this year to stop its gold payments.

Second method, payment in domestic paper currencies, is also limited because to be valuable these currencies must be convertible into gold and gold becomes the real means of payment.

Finally there is the customary method of international payments—in foreign exchange. But for a debtor country to acquire the currency of its creditor, it must have a trade surplus, to convert into cash credits. There is no other method. This presupposes both a surplus selling on the part of the debtor and a surplus buying on the part of the creditor. "Capacity to receive" must be evinced by the United States to take debts in this form, and yet today the American tariff wall is higher than at any time in history, it is augmented by a depreciated currency which automatically elevates it one-third more against gold countries, and there is talk of special NRA tariff protection!

Profits From Trade

Thus are exhausted the methods of payment which financiers declare to be feasible. President Roosevelt himself recognized these limitations and declared last year that the Administration "must be realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from rehabilitation of trade."

Such ways have not yet been provided and the American barrier to renewed trade seems to heighten. The Administration is even committed in some measure to a "self-contained" national economy. Under these circumstances, upon his own premises President Roosevelt would seem forced to accept postponement of war debt payments until both capacity to pay and capacity to receive are reëstablished.

It is just here that symposiums of national opinion such as is presented herewith by The Christian Science Monitor become vitally important to the Administration. President Roosevelt has been aware for some months that the leading organs of public opinion are behind him in working out a realistic debts policy, based upon feasibility and justice all around.

But behind this leadership—so graphically shown in the accompanying expressions of opinion—is a vast army which still believes in collect or bust. A poll in Congress, in the opinion of the most experienced legislative observers here, would reveal very few legislators prepared to declare for cancellation or sharp revision of the debts.

Political Fortunes at Stake

It is continually assumed that for a legislator to favor cancellation or drastic scaling down is to invite political oblivion. Into this position of amorphous national opinion, President Roosevelt is prepared to step. Postponement of a final settlement—utilizing the "token payment" method of keeping the obligation alive and valid—is currently regarded as the most likely solution. The present negotiations are to explore the bases of the debts, see if any more fundamental solution is not possible, and then prepare opinion on both sides of the Atlantic for postponement.

Of greatest assistance to the negotiations, in the opinion of leaders here, are such collections of opinion as The Christian Science Monitor presents. These compilations, which in recent months have all told the same story of a large majority favoring sharp revision, are seen as preparing the ground for presidential action. The gap between leaders of opinion and the rank and file who will accept outworn economic prejudices must be closed, it is recognized, and no better method is recognized than full and frank expression of opinion by spokesmen from the whole nation.

Fresno to Drop Fee For Practitioners Of Christian Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—A local ordinance under which license fees have been collected from Christian Science practitioners has been repealed by the City Commission of Fresno. Arguments favoring repeal, which will become effective on Jan. 1, held that imposition of such a tax on Christian Science practitioners failed to appreciate the wholly religious character of their work.

This action was taken by the City Commission after its attention had been called to the fact that the State Legislature recently passed a law classifying Christian Science practitioners with priests and clergymen for the purpose of granting them immunity from testifying in court under circumstances involving confidential communications affecting their religious ministry.

A committee of Christian Scientists of Fresno appeared before the commission and pointed out that the license taxes have been imposed under a misapprehension, in that such taxes classified Christian Science practitioners with commercial people instead of with religious workers. It was pointed out that if all religious workers of all denominations were taxed, Christian Scientists would presumably offer no objections to being included.

Names, Not Numbers, Urged for Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 13—The prevailing system of designating important national highways by numbers was frowned upon at the annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association in session here. The delegates were unanimously recorded as favoring retention of such names as Jefferson Davis, Bankhead, Old Spanish Trail.

Mr. Luis Cuevas, chief of the Department of Projects and Construction in the Mexican Government, told the convention that the new highway between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico City would be completed in 1934.

A Louisana delegation headed by Mr. F. J. Whitehead, personal representative of Gov. O. K. Allen; Col. A. T. Prescott, and Mr. F. W. Raggio, secretary of the Louisana State Highway Commission, secured passage of a resolution urging national classification for Louisana's new $12,000,000 Evangeline Highway from Baton Rouge to the Texas border.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

All Set for Halloween

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ILLUSTRATED are a few settings for a Halloween party. In the first place, there is a fireplace built of stone-like crepe paper, and pasted against it are emblems of the festival, all of them purchasable and easily manipulated.

A true fireplace can be thus covered—with care, of course, if a fire is to be used—or a false one built from boxes.

To make the crêpe paper Jack o' Lanterns, simulating pumpkins, cut a strip of orange crêpe paper 16 inches by 30 inches. Then cut two rings of cardboard five inches in diameter and with the ring part one-half inch wide. With needle and thread gather the paper along one 30-inch end to fit the ring. Paste the strip to the ring with the gathered edge along the outer edge of the ring.

Paste the second ring over the first (with the crêpe paper in between the two) and pull the crêpe paper down over the ring. Paste the two sides together. Tie the top with spool wire and wrap the stem thus formed with black crêpe paper. Cut the features out of black paper, one with a glazed surface is most effective, and paste them on. Make them as individual as possible, so that expression and character are noticeable.

The ornaments for the table decorated with a mushroom center piece give an opportunity for the exercise of much delightful paper craft.

To make the head of the mushroom, cut a 15-inch circle of brown matstock. Slash one side, to the center, and overlap the edges, forming a cone about 12 inches across. Fasten them together with wire shanks or cloth tape. Pad the top with cotton or crêpe paper, to give a rounded effect. Stretch the sand-colored crêpe paper over it, pasting it to the underside. Cut four two-inch squares of orange and three of vermilion crêpe paper. Stretch the paper and cut it into circles. Paste these on top of the toadstool.

To make the stem, wrap together 4 heavy wires, each 20 inches long. Leave about 6 inches at each end uncovered. Separate the wires and, with cloth tape, fasten one end to the under side of the toadstool. The other end is taped to a 16-inch square of heavy cardboard. Cover this wire stem with another of brown matstock made by rolling an 8-inch square into a tube. Overlap the edges and paste them together. Cut the lower edge into 1-inch tabs. Bend and paste them to the cardboard foundation. Stretch and crush enough green crêpe to cover the cardboard base. Paste this to the foundation with edges turned under. Take a strip of black and green paper 2½ inches wide and cut it into a pointed fringe and paste it around the four sides of the base.

The doll's head is constructed out of a 4-inch square of apricot crêpe paper. Stretch and roll it around a ball of cotton or crêpe paper. Paste the end in place and tie it at the top with spool wire. Draw the face with India ink.

For the legs take two 9-inch wires. Wrap one end of each in black paper for about 2 inches, to form long, pointed shoes. Pad more heavily as you wrap toward the foot.

Completing the Doll

To build the body, place the ends of the wires inside the open end of the doll's head. Tie with spool wire. Wrap the body down about 4 inches from the neck with apricot-colored crêpe. Pad well, till the body is about 2 inches across.

Then, to form the arms, bend back ½ inch from the end of a 9-inch wire. Wrap the wire several times with apricot-colored crêpe. Then join it in the center to the body by wrapping it with crêpe paper.

Take a 5-inch square of green crêpe and fold it in half to tailor the trousers. About 2 inches down from the top, cut it to form trouser legs. Make them narrow at the ankles and wider at the thighs. Paste the seams together and pad out the legs. Paste them to the doll around the waist.

The vest is fashioned by cutting a strip of orange crêpe 2½ inches wide and 2 inches long. Paste a ¾-inch strip of green across the bottom and cut it into points. Paste it on the front of the doll.

The coat is gay. Line a 6-inch square of black crêpe paper with green crêpe. Fold it in half across the grain. Measure down 1 inch from the fold on each end. Cut in 1 inch for the sleeves. Then cut away 1 inch on the sides under the arms. Paste the underarm seams together. Open up the front. Cut the lower edge of the coat and sleeves into points. Trim the neck with green points lined with orange.

Measure the doll's head for the hat and cut a strip of black crêpe 2 inches wide, to fit. Line it with green crêpe paper. Cut the lower edge into points and gather in together at the top. Tie it with spool wire leaving about 2 inches of wire to form a stem when wrapped. Paste the hat to the doll's head. Wrap and bend the stem forward.

Take a 4-inch square of orange crêpe paper. Tie it with spool wire at the bottom. Turn it inside-out and pad it with cotton or crêpe paper. Tie it at the top with spool wire leaving a long end to form a stem. Wrap it with jade-green paper and add a spray of leaves. Decorate it with a cat seal.

Cut a 10-inch square of light orange crêpe paper to form the nut cups. Gather it in the center with the grain of the crêpe and tie it with spool wire. Fold it in half to make a double ruffle and arrange the fullness evenly to form a pumpkin shape. Gather the two single edges ½ inch from the top and tie them with a 6-inch piece of spool wire. To finish the top, cover the wire with jade-green crêpe paper and wind it around a pencil to represent the vine. Paste the base of a medium-size nut cup to the inside of the pumpkin.

Cut circles 11 inches, 7 inches, and 5 inches in diameter from black and jade-green crêpe paper, and with scissors make a fringe 1-inch deep around the edges, and the mats will be ready for use.

See-Saw Decoration

With this table complete, it is interesting to set up a second for the overflow of favors and special goodies. A charming decoration for this is the See-Saw, with its merry dolls.

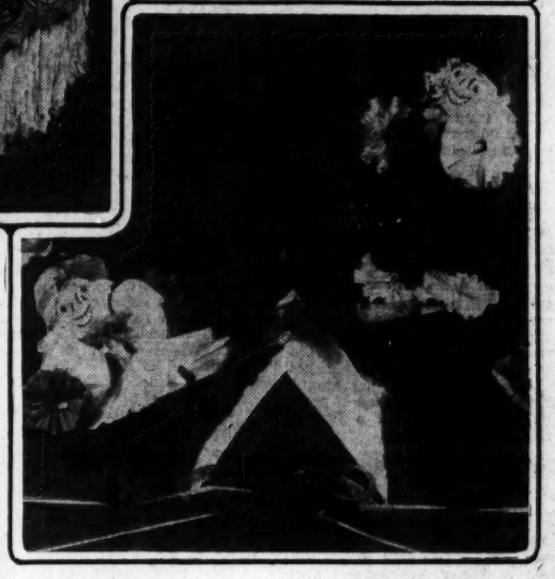
For the foundation, cut a strip of cardboard 10 inches wide and 27 inches long. Divide the 27-inch length into three 8½-inch sections and one 1½-inch section. Place a ruler at these points and score them with scissors. The foundation is folded into shape along these lines. Cover the foundation with light orange crêpe paper that has been stretched and crushed. Now paste a 7-inch strip of black crêpe at both 27-inch ends. Lap the first 8½-inch section over the 1½-inch section and join them with wire shanks or gummed tape. Gather the crêpe at either end and tie it with gold or orange ribbon.

For the see-saw, cut a strip of heavy cardboard 20 inches long by 4½ inches wide and tape a heavy piece of wire along the two 20-inch edges. Cover the cardboard with gold paper, or any other color desired, and fasten it at the center to the foundation. Cover the under side with black crêpe paper. For the position, study the illustration.

The body of the doll is made with medium-weight wire. Cut a 12-inch length for the arms and a 24-inch piece to form the head, body, and two legs. Bend each end back about ¾ of an inch to form the hands and feet; then wrap the wires several times with a ½-inch strip of light amber crêpe paper. Form the 24-inch length into a hairpin shape and mark 1½ inches down from the rounded end as the position for the neck. Tape the pumpkin cut-out to the wire. Slash with the grain of the crêpe a piece of light amber crêpe paper 3 inches wide and 8 inches long; curl it over the scissors and paste it on the pumpkin, to represent hair.

For the boy's suit cut a strip of black crêpe across the grain 12 inches long and 9 inches wide. Make a 4½-inch slit at the 6-inch center for the division between the two legs. Gather the crêpe at the ankles and neck and tie it in place with spool wire. Make puff sleeves by tying a strip of crêpe 4 inches wide and 5 inches long at the wrists and middle of the wire. Then tie the arms at the neck with spool wire. Trim the ankles and wrists with a ruffle made from orange crêpe 18 inches long and 3 inches wide. Use green crêpe for the neck ruffle. Make a hat of black crêpe fitted around the head to get the proper size. Tie the fullness at the top with spool wire. Stretch the other edge of the crêpe to shape the brim. Trim with a green band of crêpe.

Pad the girl with a strip of light orange crêpe paper down 2 inches from the neck to form the waist. Make the skirt from a piece of crêpe 8 inches by 32 inches. Fold through the 8-inch width and gather at the fold around the waist of the doll. This will make a double skirt. Follow the directions for the sleeves and ruffles given for the boy's costume. Use light orange crêpe for the dress and jade-green for the ruffles. For the hat, follow the directions for the boy's hat, but cut it off slightly at the back to give a poke bonnet effect. Fasten the dolls with spool wire at each end of the see-saw.



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A Hallowe en Table Gay With a Mushroom Centerpiece and the Traditional Cats and Pumpkins. Also a Crepe Paper Fireplace Crowded With Grinning Paper Faces. Below—Another Suggestion for a Centerpiece.

Date Bread

Pour
¾ cup boiling water over
1 cup sliced dates and
1 teaspoon baking soda. Allow it to stand overnight, or for several hours. Beat well
1 egg and add
¾ cup sugar and
1 tablespoon melted butter. Then add
1¾ cups flour sifted with
½ teaspoon salt. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup walnut meats. Mix well together and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.), about one hour.

Stuffed Peppers

Cut the stem end from
8 green peppers and remove seeds and white membrane and parboil for 15 minutes in
Salty water; drain. Bring
2 cups tomato juice to a boil in top of double boiler, add
½ teaspoon salt and
6 tablespoons tapioca, and cook over hot water 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Melt
3 tablespoons butter, and in it brown
2 small onions sliced thin and add to the tomato mixture with
⅔ cup drained tomato pulp and
1 cup cooked meat chopped fine and
1 cup canned corn drained. Fill the peppers with the mixture, set in a buttered baking dish and top with
Bread crumbs and a
Dot of butter. Around the peppers pour
1 cup soup stock and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until the peppers are cooked and begin to brown.

Salmon Croquettes

Scald
1 cup milk in top of double boiler, add
3 tablespoons minute tapioca,
1 teaspoon finely chopped onion and
½ teaspoon salt; cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pick over
Salmon to make 1½ cups, mash fine and add
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Beat well into the tapioca mixture and cool.

Shape into croquettes, roll in sifted bread crumbs, then in
1 egg slightly beaten with
2 tablespoons water, and in crumbs again. Fry to golden brown in deep hot fat. Drain and serve garnished with
Parsley.

We Have a Bonfire

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BURNING piles of leaves, trash, stalks of garden plants, and weeds are a part of the farewell oblation which we pay to summer. They give to October that indescribable odor of incense, and that distant, hazy effect of objects floating away on wings of repentance, which is a part of our hail and farewell to the seasons.

A few years ago we saved every scrap of information which we could find about certain phases of the World War. Our friends knew of our obsession and brought to us newspaper clippings, stories, letters, bearing upon that particular aspect of the vast conflict. These clippings occupied valuable space in our files and gave us an unhappy feeling of a world in turmoil whenever we stumbled upon them in the course of looking for other material. Then, the other day, we had a bonfire, and consigned to ashes every tangible reminder which we owned of that unhappy chapter in our history. The flames, while they were burning, were especially red and fiery, but they soon died down to the senseless ashes they really were.

There were a few letters which had been carefully tied together with ribbon and enclosed in a box containing a withered rose bud and a sprig of heliotrope. As we laid them tenderly on the bonfire they projected into the crisp autumn air a sweet, pungent, fragrance which curled itself slowly, on fairy wings, into the understanding blue, and were lost to our vision. No more will they blind our eyes to the lessons hidden in their yellowed pages. The bonfire destroyed the tangible evidence of sorrow and loss, and left in its place a message which is more truly ours because we no longer look to the written lines, but find the memories forever hallowed by the healing touch of Love.

Another search through our files brought to our attention a folder containing the record of a personal disagreement among friends. The affair, when it occurred seemed most distressing and distracting, and was the cause of some unkind words. It is all over now. In fact, it is so "all over" that we laughed heartily when we discovered the papers.

But why, we asked, were they saved at all? One nasty puff of the flames on our bonfire and they were a part of the forgotten mistakes of long ago. Now, if anyone asks us about that affair, as some one recently did, we can say, truly, that the records are gone, and that we know nothing more about it. The flames of the bonfire have consumed every vestige of anger, along with its record.

Sometimes, as we pass an autumn bonfire, we breathe in a long whiff of the smoke-laden air, and then we try to enumerate the different types of things that are being burned.

As we were passing a small fire, the other day, in front of a neat yard, we stopped to talk with the gardener. Gardeners are such keen philosophers that one needs to make their acquaintance. Together we watched the flames for a few minutes, and then we asked what the stalks were that burned with such a blue color. "Them's the most nastiest weeds in the whole garden," was his reply. "They're so mean that they won't even burn like other weeds." And then, after a pause during which he leaned on his rake and studied the flames, "Weeds has to be burned, Mum. They can't just be thrown onto a pile where they can be seen and can blow around. There's nothin' but burnin' for weeds."

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2 egg whites
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup nuts, chopped

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes, and dissolve in hot prune juice; add sugar, salt, lemon juice and prune pulp. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water—or into sherbet glasses. Chill, and when firm, unmold. Sprinkle with chopped nuts, and serve with or without whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

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The Home Forum

The Cave of Altamira

THE village of Santillana del Mar, through which the road ran, was an excellent preparation for the cave. Once this whole province of Santander had been called Asturia of Santillana, after the ancient town which was its pride; and still the one cobbled street was lined with fine houses of sunny yellow stone, carrying, above the carved doorways, huge, proud coats of arms, like the boasts of great families now scattered and forgotten. The inns were closed for the winter, the deserted university was moldering with age and decay; and, seated in the doorway of a blazoned palace, an old man was picking over a basket of herbs. The town reeked of time, for scarcely a house but had survived fifteen generations of men. Yet the cave on the hill above had been deserted four hundred generations ago.

For many years natural scientists had labored in the cave; and in the guardian's house there was a small museum of their discoveries, bones and stone implements, lamps and palettes, classified—academically, I think—according to their age. The original entrance to the cave had been a small hole in the hillside, but for convenience this had been enlarged to a doorway. Inside, at the left where the scanty rays of light from the opening must have fallen, was the ancient hearth, now excavated through many feet of ashes, shells and bones, mixed with fallen blocks from the roof and petrified with stalagmite. Beyond it to the left an opening in the wall led into the picture gallery, once a wide room only four feet high, but now dug down to allow one to stand erect. Beyond the hearth to the right the cave led in a great vault to a deep chamber full of the splash of falling water from springs hidden behind cages of stalactites.

But the interest of the cave was in its one-time inhabitants, not in itself, and the hearth had its tale to tell of their life. They had been a magnificent people, the men tall and with fine foreheads, the women rather short, a broad-cheeked race whose descendants still inhabit the Pyrenées and whose language in its modern form of Basque still survives. The women crouched over the small fire, cooking, their shadows shifting, immense and black, on the roof and walls of the cave. Outside the howling wind was full of snow; but, within, the fire burned warmly and the doorway, being blocked with a great boulder and the drifting snow, let no cold in. Sometimes the snow was scratched away and the black nose of a wolf snuffed at the crack hungrily, before he turned away to the scrubby wood where a small herd of red deer marched in single file, treading a maze of paths in the deepening snow. The hearth was strewn with limpet shells, the flat, smooth limpets of arctic seas; and, when food was scarce, the hunters must have traveled many miles to the then distant shore to search for this valuable reserve of food. But now the deep snow had helped the hunters and venison was cooking, and the swarm of children whined eagerly about the fire and the men lounged on skins, straightening the shafts of spears or dressing flints and bones. From the depth of the cave came a quavering, wordless song and a torch glimmered as a woman crept cautiously along the rough way into the darkness to bring water from the underground spring.

* * *

These men must have had tremendous energy to wring a living from the terrible climate of the ice age; and, when the snow kept them in the cave, when the flints were fashioned and no work waited, this energy must have found its outlet in songs and tales and dances and scratchings upon the wall; and all these gropings of primitive art must have followed the thoughts of the artists. On the walls of the cave one could read still these thoughts of fifteen thousand years ago, rude outlines of the animals which the hunters pursued. The rude scratch must have given way to the charcoal sketch, now disappeared, and that in turn to the colored painting with its reds and browns of ochre and black of manganese. The height of this art was found only in the picture gallery. The roof of this part of the cave had been scraped to some smoothness, and now was a marvelous gallery of animal pictures, flint-graved outlines blocked in with shaded color. There were sketches of deer, only one in full size and in color and all of them poor in execution; and there was a single horse, a bay pony such as one may see half-wild today on the barren moors of England. The two wild boars were excellent, both of them at full gallop and one running so fast that four pairs of his legs were visible at the same time. But the true marvels were the bison. There were fifteen of them, individuals painted without relation to each other, heavy humped shoulders, dark manes and beards, slight hindquarters, curved horns and untufted tails. The proportions were excellent, the shading from their lighted backs to their shadowed underparts and the perspective of their feet artistic and true, and the figures had been cunningly fitted to the bulges of the roof to suggest the massiveness of their humps and hips. Some were standing, one lying, and two had their horns lowered, their tails raised and their feet gathered under them in the full speed of their charge. Even in the blaze of electric light the red and black figures seemed vivid and alive, but how much more real they must have seemed fifteen thousand years ago when the colors were fresh and the only light was from flickering lamps of deer-fat which showed to the newcomer these red and black forms shifting dimly above him as he crawled.

* * *

The archæologists have much to tell us about the age of the cave and the length of time that it was inhabited, and the duration of the cave art; but one may be allowed to choose one's own figures between the extremes of the estimates. Did many families live in the cave or only one? Did they spend their summers there or only their winters? All this is speculation. In the thousands of years that men dwelt here, probably all the alternatives were true at some time. But the paintings suggest that many must have lived here together; for, while one man could have done all the paintings in the spare hours of two snowbound winters, he would never have done them for his own satisfaction. The principal animal, too, was the bison which must usually have been hunted by the whole tribe together and which probably migrated in summer to the mountain pastures of the Castilian plateau. Then the tribe must have migrated, too, with skin tents for shelter, on the heels of the slow brown herds, drying the meat against the winter, until the bison turned back through the mountain passes to the shelter of the coastal forests. Then the tribe returned to the cave, their minds full of pictures of the bison upon whom all summer their attention had been fixed; and at times, they would creep into the low-roofed bison-gallery, as men enter a shrine, to wonder and remember.

The last manifestation of their art was hidden in a crevice in the cave, a number of curious oval symbols whose meaning is lost, the so-called tectiform signs. Certainly they did not mean bison. The tribe's center of interest was shifting; the climate was growing warmer; trees were pushing across the plain on the heels of the retreating glaciers, grass replacing tundra and forest replacing grass, and the migratory herds were following their food northward. At last one year the cave men rolled the boulder again into the mouth of the cave and journeyed away. Perhaps the bison led them far across the newly opened plains, too far to return for the winter; perhaps they encountered a new bison grazing in the plain, a small, short-horned long-faced animal whose herds were accompanied by tribes of little dark men out of the east. In any case, they did not come back. The cave remained closed for thousands of years, guarding the pictures which the cave men had so lovingly and beautifully painted of the bison in whose shadow they lived.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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Wild Nature on the Yukon

The river-steamer route from the mouth of the river to St. Michael's, is round the large island on which the settlement stands, and is eighty miles. There is, however, a narrow channel, which divides the island from the mainland, suitable only for small craft, and by this route the total distance is reduced to forty-five miles, thirty of which are along the sea-coast.

I took the wrong turning after following the coast some distance, and found I was up a blind water-alley instead of the channel, with the tide falling so fast I only had time to drag my canoe on to the saltings before my waterway was a very soft muddy ditch. The place was dotted with little pools everywhere, and I shall never be amid such a gathering of wild birds again. The lonely saltings were literally alive with them; swan, geese of at least three varieties, loons, sandpipers, snipe, crane, gulls, waders, redshanks; and duck and teal and widgeon by thousands. They appeared to regard the place as a sanctuary. . . . At times by some unknown signal, vast flocks, including most of the varieties I have named, would get up with a roar of wings like a breaking sea, and fly round to light perhaps only a few hundred yards away to some new resting- or feeding-ground. They were so noisy I could not sleep, but I willingly spent the daylight night-time watching this vast concourse of birds. . . .

The next season I camped beside a very high beaver dam, having ascertained I had at least a mile to portage before the stream again became floatable. It was in the autumn and a light frost made the air chilly at night. I camped in a thicket of fairly large-sized poplars. Presently I rolled myself in my blanket, and after I had lain there a little while, I became aware of a faint rustling in the leaves which lay thickly on the ground from the bare poplar trees. It was a starry, windless night, and in the stillness I could hear, apparently, steps of little feet moving in the leaves. . . . I sat up and called aloud briskly, clapping my hands. All was instantly still, so it was no assemblage of skunks or of porcupines—another harmless animal of the Ontario woods—as I should have heard them running away. I stirred the fire to a blaze, threw on another log and lay down, puzzled over what these sounds could be. Snakes? There were none. I lay down and listened, and again, after an interval, I heard the soft pat, pat, pat as of little feet all around me. Once more I sat up, and as a stick fell, making a flare, I saw something suddenly arrive on the far side of my fire. It was a little frog, and then beside him arrived another, and another, till a row of them were sitting staring unblinkingly and thoughtfully at the cheerful blaze, as if saying to each other, "Winter is nearly here, how long will this comfortable heat last, my brother?"

I looked around amongst the poplar trees. A small army of little frogs were approaching the fire from every side, jumping with little pitpats through the thickly strewn yellow leaves, pausing, and again jumping nearer. . . . It was an interesting little natural-history episode and I have always had a kindly feeling for those chirruping little harbingers of spring who pipe to each other the whole night through after their long winter sleep, as if welcoming the life-giving summer warmth once more.—CAPTAIN HENRY TOKE MUNN, in "Prairie Trails and Arctic Byways." (London: Hurst.)

CUALA PRESS

TO TRAVELLERS.

WHEN YOU HAVE LEFT US, KEEP IN MIND
THE THINGS THAT YOU HAVE LEFT BEHIND:
THE SKIES' INCONSTANT BLUE AND GREY;
THE PEACOCK HUES OF DUBLIN BAY;
THE 'PURPLE SPEARS' WHEN TWILIGHT'S VEIL
TURNS WICKLOW TO A FAIRY-TALE;
KILLINEY AND BEN EDAR'S FROWN,
AND THE WIDE-STREETED FRIENDLY TOWN.
O STRANGER FROM ACROSS THE SEAS,
WITH FRIENDLY THOUGHTS REMEMBER THESE.

RUTH DUFFIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Broadside by the Cuala Press of Dublin, Ireland

The Shore

Hung like a rich pomegranate o'er the sea,
The ripened moon; along the trancéd sand
The feather-shadowed ferns drooped dreamfully;
The solitude's evading harmony
Mingled remotely over sea and land;
A light wind woke and whispered warily,
And myriad ripples tinkled on the strand.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, in "Ariadne." (Boston: L. C. Page.)

A Letter from Dickens

Tavistock House,
Saturday, Tenth February, 1855

"My Dear Mrs. Winter:

"I constantly receive hundreds of letters in great varieties of writing, all perfectly strange to me, and (as you may suppose) have no particular interest in the faces of such general epistles. As I was reading by my fire last night, a handful of notes was laid down on my table. I looked them over, and recognizing the writing of no private friend, let them lie there, and went back to my book. But I found my mind curiously disturbed, and wandering away through so many years to such early times of my life, that I was quite perplexed to account for it. There was nothing in what I had been reading or immediately thinking about, to awaken such a train of thought, and at last it came into my head that it must have been suggested by something in the look of one of those letters. So I turned them over again, and suddenly the remembrance of your hand came upon me with an influence that I cannot express to you. Three or four and twenty years vanished like a dream, and I opened it with the touch of my young friend David Copperfield when he was in love. . . . Believe me, you cannot more tenderly remember our old days and our old friends than I do. I hardly ever go into the city but I walk up an odd little court at the back of the Mansion House and come out by the corner of Lombard Street. I forget nothing of those times. . . Mary Anne Leigh we saw at Broadstairs about fifty years ago. Mrs. Dickens and her sister, who read all the marriages in all the papers, shrieked to me when announcement of hers appeared, what did I think of *that*? I calmly replied that I thought it was time. . . .

"David Lloyd is altogether an imposter—not having in the least changed (that I could make out when I saw him at the London Tavern) since what I suppose to have been the year 1770, when I found you three on Cornhill, with your poor mother, going to St. Mary Axe to order mysterious dresses—which afterwards turned out to be wedding garments. That was in the remote period when you all wore green cloaks, cut (in my remembrance) very round, and which I am resolved to believe were made of merino. I escorted you with native gallantry to the dressmaker's door, and your mother, seized with an apprehension—groundless upon my honor—that I might come in, said emphatically 'And now Mr. Dickin'—which she always used to call me—'we'll wish *you* good morning.'

"Believe me,
"Very faithfully yours,
"Charles Dickens"

—From "The Romance of Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell Winter," by EDWARD F. PAYNE and HENRY H. HARPER. (Boston: The Bibliophile Society.)

A Swedish Reception

On the last night of the Stockholm season I sang "Traviata" before a packed and enthusiastic house. His Majesty, King Oscar, was present as usual. He never missed a performance while I sang in Stockholm. During the performance the Intendant notified me that His Majesty desired to receive me at the Palace after the performance at a special audience. Wondering and surprised, my mother and I drove to the Palace in obedience to the royal command. We were ushered into a small audience chamber, where perhaps two dozen members of the Court were already in waiting.

Presently His Majesty entered and, with a few words, decorated me with the gold cross of the Order of Merit, which he personally pinned upon my gown. He explained at the time that only two other singers had previously received this honor—Melba and Nilsson.

After that there was a real Swedish celebration of farewell which lasted until long past midnight—only, as the nights were almost as bright as day in that far northern country, it is difficult to tell the time.

I remember that after supper I suddenly recalled that Caruso had written, asking me to secure him a complete set of Swedish stamps, as he was a postage-stamp fiend. When I told His Majesty of this, the King sent out and secured a complete set of stamps, which I forwarded to Enrico with the compliments of the King of Sweden.—From "Geraldine Farrar, by Herself." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Friendship

If thou has chanced upon some sunlit glade
Deep in another's heart
And all its timid creatures, undismayed,
Have stood wide-eyed, forbearing to depart,
And all its mightier folk secure and strong
Have not disdained the wanderer to attend,
And all its coverts thrilled with sudden song,
Know thou has found a friend.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Present Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FACT of which all are conscious is the fact of present being. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 72), "God, good, being ever present, it follows in divine logic that evil, the suppositional opposite of good, is never present." This is comparable to the Psalmist's declaration, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

These affirmations may be proved true. Indeed, the realization of these truisms is of practical help to one who may be tempted with a belief of lack, of unemployment and want, and who has allowed his thought to sink into depression. One may be obsessed with the fear of lack for tomorrow, for next week, or for next month. There may be financial obligations which must be met, and no apparent means for meeting them. It should be noted, however, that the effort honestly to meet one's obligations, to take the necessary human steps to that end as far as one is able to do so, is necessary. In doing this, how one's heart overflows with gratitude for some understanding of the divine promise given in Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

A student of Christian Science was once faced with just such a situation, when anxiety concerning lack for tomorrow seemed overwhelming. Suddenly he was prompted to ask himself whether there was anything needed that he did not have at the present moment. He had all the shelter, all the comforts, all the light and pure air needful. At that moment, therefore, there was nothing needed that had not already been supplied. He then reasoned that if for so many years he had lacked nothing needful, what right had he to question the source of supply for tomorrow, or for the following week, month, or year? He then realized that, in reality, supply is and ever will be coexistent with present need. This understanding immediately allayed his fear for the future. It was a glimpse of ever present good, which passes not away, and which can be constantly retained in one's consciousness.

This, however, does not mean that mortals can expect by turning to Christian Science to experience gratification of every want, false ambition, or personal whim. The all-wise Father-Mother God does not bestow material gifts to satisfy selfish desires. He gives spiritual ability to recognize and appreciate spiritual blessings. The important task, then, is to seek continually to realize that being is spiritual, forever continuous, perfect, harmonious. One may, perhaps, inquire how it is possible to believe this statement when one is haunted with the evidence of lack for oneself and one's loved ones. The answer is found in Paul's words, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind"—by the displacement of mortal, inharmonious belief with the facts of harmonious spiritual being; by the realization of man in the likeness of his Father, Spirit, divine Mind. This may not at first seem easy. Indeed, it may appear difficult; but through the study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, which reveals its true meaning, and other authorized Christian Science literature, coupled with sincerity of purpose and perseverance on the part of the student in applying what is learned, the eventual reward is sure. For there stands the promise as given in Revelation: "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne."

Who, then, is he "that overcometh"? Is it not anyone who, having gained a demonstrable understanding of the Christ, Truth, puts such understanding to the test of utilization? This requires gaining the knowledge that the real universe is not material, but spiritual, governed by God, the divine Mind. How then, with the realization that God's government of man is divinely and harmoniously good, can any individual child of God be other than supremely happy, active, courageous, helpful, usefully employed? For the ability to cast off definitely any approaching fears of lack, want, depression, disease, or merely material desires, thousands today are expressing gratitude to Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. And not for such blessings only are they grateful; for through the understanding that this Science of Christ brings they are experiencing, in the degree of their understanding, the Godlike attributes enumerated by Paul in his assuring words to the Galatians, "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Présence du Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ÊTRE actuel est un fait dont tous les hommes sont conscients. Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 72 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Dieu, le bien, étant toujours présent, il s'ensuit dans la logique divine que le mal, le contraire supposé du bien, n'est jamais présent." Ceci rappelle la déclaration du Psalmiste: "Dieu est pour nous un refuge et un appui, un secours qui ne manque jamais dans la détresse."

Ces affirmations peuvent se prouver. Au fait, celui qui en comprend l'évidente vérité trouvera en elles une aide effective s'il est tenté par des croyances de manque, de chômage, d'indigence, ou s'il a permis à sa pensée de s'enfoncer dans la tristesse. Tel est peut-être obsédé par la crainte de manquer du nécessaire soit demain, soit la semaine prochaine, ou encore le mois prochain. Ayant des obligations à remplir, il ne voit pas le moyen de s'en acquitter. Remarquons cependant qu'il importe de faire un sérieux effort pour remplir ses obligations; que dans la mesure où l'on en est capable, il faut prendre à cet effet toutes les dispositions nécessaires. Celui qui se met en devoir d'agir ainsi sent la reconnaissance remplir son cœur, car il comprend quelque peu la promesse divine qu'impliquent ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit un secours toujours présent; et si vous attendez sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque heure tout ce qu'il vous faut."

Un homme qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne se trouva un jour en face d'une situation de ce genre, et l'anxiété touchant le lendemain paraissait l'accabler. Il fut soudain poussé à se demander si une seule chose nécessaire lui faisait défaut sur le moment. N'avait-il pas tout ce qu'il lui fallait: un abri, du confort, de la lumière et de l'air pur en suffisance? Les choses indispensables se trouvaient avoir été préparées par avance. Il fit alors ce raisonnement: "Si je n'ai manqué de rien pendant tant d'années, ai-je le droit de mettre en doute pour demain, pour la semaine prochaine, pour le mois ou l'an prochains, la source qui supplée à tout?" Il comprit alors qu'en réalité, les ressources coexistent et coexisteront toujours avec les besoins actuels. Cette compréhension calma immédiatement ses craintes concernant l'avenir. Il entrevit le bien toujours présent qui ne passe jamais et peut constamment être gardé dans la conscience.

Ce n'est pas à dire toutefois qu'en recourant à la Science Chrétienne, les mortels puissent s'attendre à contenter tous leurs désirs, leurs fausses ambitions ou leurs caprices personnels. Le Père-Mère Dieu dans Sa sagesse infinie, n'accorde pas des dons matériels pour satisfaire aux désirs égoïstes. Il donne la faculté spirituelle qui permet de reconnaître et d'apprécier les bénédictions spirituelles. Aussi notre tâche consiste-t-elle surtout à nous efforcer de réaliser sans cesse que l'être est spirituel, à jamais continu, parfait, harmonieux. On demandera peut-être comment il est possible de croire cela lorsqu'on est obsédé par les indices du manque, tant pour sa famille que pour soi-même. Cette question trouve sa réponse dans ce que dit Paul: "Soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit"—par la disparition de la croyance mortelle inharmonieuse qui cède aux faits de l'être harmonieux et spirituel; par la réalisation de ce qu'est l'homme créé à la ressemblance de son Père, de l'Esprit, de l'Entendement divin. Au premier abord, ceci ne semblera guère facile, et paraîtra même peut-être ardu; mais la récompense finale est assurée pour quiconque veut étudier la Bible, le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne qui révèle sa signification véritable, et les autres publications autorisées de la Science Chrétienne, tout en se montrant sincère et en persistant à appliquer ce qu'il apprend. Car la promesse donnée dans l'Apocalypse demeure: "Me voici! Je me tiens à la porte et je frappe; si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, je souperai avec lui et lui avec moi. Celui qui vaincra, je le ferai asseoir avec moi sur mon trône."

Or quel est "celui qui vaincra"? N'est-ce pas l'homme qui, étant parvenu à une compréhension démontrable du Christ, de la Vérité, met cette compréhension à l'épreuve en l'utilisant? A cet effet, il doit apprendre que le véritable univers n'est point matériel mais spirituel—gouverné par Dieu, l'Entendement divin. S'il réalise que le gouvernement de Dieu est divinement et harmonieusement bon, l'enfant de Dieu pourrait-il ne pas être heureux au plus haut degré, actif, courageux, secourable, occupé d'une manière utile? Aujourd'hui, des milliers de personnes expriment leur reconnaissance envers Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, qui les a rendues capables de chasser catégoriquement et sans délai toute crainte, de manque, d'indigence, de dépression, de maladie, ainsi que les désirs purement matériels. Et ces bienfaits ne sont pas l'unique motif de leur reconnaissance: grâce à la compréhension qu'apporte la Science du Christ, elles connaissent, dans la mesure où elles saisissent cette Science, les divins attributs que Paul énumère lorsqu'il écrit avec assurance aux Galates: "Le fruit de l'Esprit, c'est l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bienveillance, la bonté, la fidélité, la douceur, la tempérance; la loi n'est pas contre de telles choses!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

When Mexico Rides

(1846)

The Mexican carriages are altogether unique and grotesque. The distance between the two axletrees is is generally twelve feet; they have high cross-bars both behind and before, to which are attached the leather traces upon which the carriage swings. The enormous size of these carriages is made the more striking from the fact that they are drawn by two small mules, with a postillion mounted on one of them. One part of the harness was new to me, which was a leathern bag for the mule's tail. This bag is also used when they ride on horseback.

The dress of the gentlemen when they ride on the Paseo is gaudy in the extreme; nothing is regarded more vulgar than to be seen on horseback in a dress coat or any other than a roundabout. These are richly embroidered with silk or with gold and silver lace, and covered all over with buttons. Their cherivalles are equally fine, and generally open from the knee down. The dress of the horse is even more dashing and infinitely more costly. One thousand dollars is by no means an unusual price for a saddle. I have seen in a saddler's shop at one time half a dozen saddles at prices ranging from five hundred to a thousand dollars. One gentleman in the city has a saddle, the cost of which exceeded five thousand dollars. The scene exhibited every evening on the Paseo is altogether picturesque. Three or four thousand persons with gay equipages and rich dresses pass and salute each other on the broad road, bordered with handsome trees, two beautiful *jets d'eau*, with Chapultepec on one side and the snow-covered mountains of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl on the other; while on all sides far around extend the wide plains of the valley.

The Mexican women generally ride with their feet on the right side of the horse, exactly the opposite side from that to which we are accustomed. Very frequently they ride with a foot on each side—not on the Paseo, however.—From "Recollections of Mexico," by WADDY THOMPSON, Esq.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Grains Weakness Brings Decline In Stock Market

Most Leaders Show Losses but Trading Remains Very Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Weakness in grains inspired fresh selling in the stock market today after the list had absorbed a trickle of liquidation during the forenoon.

Late losses ranged from 1 to 3 or more points, and were especially pronounced in the mining division. Homestake Mining tumbled 17 points while U. S. Smelting was down more than 6. Allied Chemical lost 4½.

U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, Case and American Can sagged 2 to 3. American Telephone resisted.

Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

While there was no great selling rush in those equities and commodities whose substantial spring-summer rise was based partly on the belief there would be a drastic inflation of the currency, prices generally sagged in listless trading.

Honest Dollar

Banking and brokerage circles, for the most part, were agreed that speculative inflationary hopes had been decidedly lowered by the Treasury's refunding plan. Financiers pointed out that the offering of 10-12 year bonds bearing 4¼ per cent interest the first year and 3¼ for the remainder of the maturity could mean only that the government would not attempt any unusual monetary expansion—at least in the near future—but would base its plans for recovery on the building up of the capital and credit markets and the reëstablishment of confidence through the maintenance of an "honest dollar."

At the same time some market observers warned that the big bond issue was not the last word in the inflation controversy. They recalled that the inflationary prerogatives of the President are still present and that, even if he does not use them, the next session of Congress may make currency expansion mandatory. There are a number of influential political leaders, it was added, who continue of the belief that the Liberty Loans should be paid off in greenbacks.

The decrease of 7399 in freight car loadings for the week ended Oct. 7, was larger than the usual seasonal decline registered at this time of year. The total of 654,428, however, was 29,389 ahead of the like week last year. The drop under last week's aggregate was attributed partly to high coal prices and the holding up of shipments as the result of labor troubles.

As an offset to the lagging of freight traffic, Dun & Bradstreet reported a sharp increase in retail distribution over the United States. The week-end review found the "most impressive pickup of the fall season" occurred in general trade movements.

Bond Market Strong

Interest in the bond market centered today on the reaction of the United States Government list and other high grade ratings to the Treasury's announcement of plans for calling $1,875,000,000 of Liberty 4th 4¼s.

As was generally expected the uncalled portion of the bonds enjoyed a strong market, gaining 13-32 point on the initial sale and extending the advance to ½ point in the early trading.

The called Liberty 4¼s sold at a discount of more than a point or in a general range of 102 1-32—102 4-32. At this level, the market took into consideration their privilege of conversion into the proposed new issue of 10-12 year Treasury notes with interest at 4¼ per cent for one year and 3¼ per cent thereafter.

On the basis of cash redemption only, the called bonds would revert to their callable price of par.

Treasury issues were off slightly, but the general run of prime investment ratings in the corporate division were firm. Some bond dealers thought that the stability of the higher quality bonds in the rail, industrial and utility divisions coincident with heaviness among foreign issues, indicated a check to the recent flight from domestic to foreign issues, as a result of the "sound money" implications of the Treasury's financing plans.

Secondary loans had a mixed tone with several features of strength among rail and miscellaneous groups. A few of the low priced carrier classifications gained as much as 2 points.

New Capital For Industry Restricted

"Only about $70,000,000 of the $243,000,000 securities filed with the Federal Trade Commission since the Securities Act became effective is available to furnish new capital to industry," according to an article by R. H. Van Deusen, president of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., appearing in the current issue of the Stone & Webster bulletin.

"A detailed examination and classification of the securities filed discloses that nearly two-thirds of the total are offerings by investment trusts, which, as it has long been realized, provide industry with little or no capital," Mr. Van Deusen points out.

"Refunding issues, reorganization plans, and securities which it is proposed shall be deposited with bondholders' protective committees total over $13,000,000. Deducting the above from the total filed leaves about $70,000,000 of proposed financing to furnish new capital to industry."

Edison Electric Notes

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, it was learned ehter today, will pay off Next Monday its $10(000(000 issue of discount notes issued last April. The maturity will be met with the proceeds of loans arranged with the company's banks in Boston and New York.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 13	Last Oct. 11
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
9⅛	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	..
11⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	..
112	47½	3¾1	Air Reduction	1200	104	102	102	104
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4800	24	23⅝	23¾	24½
8¼	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp A	400	4½	4	4	4½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8½	8¼	8¼	9¼
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	..
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4200	142½	133½	137½	143½
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17½
47	18½	2	Amerada	1500	45	43½	43½	45⅝
35	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	26	25	25	..
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	15⅜
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	60	39	39	39	..
16⅜	1	..	Am Beett Sugar	400	10	9	9	10
64	23¾	..	Am Beett Sug pf	90	51¼	50¾	50¾	51½
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	32¾	31⅜	31¾	32½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	98	98	98	..
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	3400	93	89	90	92½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	133¾	133¾	133¾	..
39⅞	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	27½	26	26½	28⅛
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2800	62⅝	58	58½	61⅛
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅝
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am International	800	10	9¾	9¾	10⅛
4⅜	1¼	..	Am La France	1200	1	1	1	..
31⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	32¾	30½	30½	32⅝
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	52⅞	52	52	52⅝
23⅝	3⅞	..	Am Metal	1200	17⅜	16⅛	16⅝	16¼
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	71	71	71	..
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	26½	26	26	..
4	¾	..	Am Power & Lt	2300	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅝
41⅞	9⅞	6%	Am P&L 6% pf	200	23	23	23	23⅞
35	9	1⅛	Am P&L 5% pf	200	21	21	21	21⅛
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	22700	15⅜	14¼	14½	15
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	18⅜	17½	17½	18⅛
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	400	37¾	37	37⅛	..
27⅝	4	..	Am Seating	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	13700	41⅝	38⅜	38½	42¼
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	92¾	92	92	92
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	64⅜	64	64	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	20¼	19½	19½	20¾
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	20	59	59	59	59
47⅞	30	2½1	Am Stores	200	39⅞	39½	39½	40
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	61¾	61½	61½	63¼
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105	105	105	..
234⅜	88½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12700	119½	117	117	117⅞
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	300	10½	8⅝	10½	9⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wate W & E	2300	24½	23	23	24
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	57	57	57	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	4100	13¾	11⅝	11⅞	13½
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1900	58	55	55	58
1⅜	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	6½	6½	6½	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7	7	7	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	6700	15⅞	14½	14¾	15½
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	11	10½	10⅝	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	24½	25	25	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	72	72	72	72
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	600	52½	50	50	52⅞
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	200	..	3⅞	3⅞	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	46	46	46	46
80⅞	50	3	Atchison T&SF	2100	57¾	54⅜	54½	57⅛
79⅞	50	3	Atchison pf	200	62½	62	62	63¾
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	36	35¼	35½	36¼
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2800	27½	26	26½	28
28½	11⅝	..	Atlas Tack	700	27½	27	27⅜	28
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	800	49	46¼	46¼	48½
9¾	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼

			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2900	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	26⅞	25¾	25¾	27½
39¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	27⅛	27	27	28
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33	33	33	33
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & A pf	10	96	96	96	..
24¼	8⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	17½	17½	17½	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	4800	9½	9	9¼	9⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13½	13½	13½	13¾
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9¼	9	9	9¼
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	13⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅜
33⅜	9	1	Best & Co	200	27	27	27	28
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2800	34½	32⅝	32⅝	33⅜
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	400	57½	55⅝	55⅝	58
29⅛	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	24⅜	24	24½	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	11½	11¼	11¼	12
65	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	68	68	68	68
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3100	47	45	45	48¼
39⅝	18	1.80	Borden	5200	23⅜	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
21⅝	5¼	..	Borg Warner	1300	15⅜	14¼	14½	15
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	400	9	9	9	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9700	35	32⅝	34⅜	35
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	77	77	77	..
53⅝	24½	3	Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47	47
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	4½	4	4	4½
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	900	14⅝	14	14	14⅝
23⅜	6¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	8	8	8	8
4¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
8⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	27	25	25	27½
80	30½	2*	Byers pf	30	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..

			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Colif Packing	800	22⅝	21¾	21¾	22
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1200	1	1	1	..
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	600	8⅛	7	7	8¼
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	5	4⅜	4⅜	5
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2200	31⅞	30¼	30½	31⅜
20⅞	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
35½	14	1⅝	Cannon Mills	100	27	27	27	27
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4100	68½	64¾	65	68¾
29¾	8½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1500	20¾	19½	19¾	20½
58⅞	9½	..	Celanese Corp	31600	51⅛	47	47	50⅜
11¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8½	8	8	8¾
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6400	34⅜	31	31	34⅜
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	500	3½	3⅜	3½	4
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	39¾	39¼	39¼	..
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2300	42½	41⅜	41¾	42⅞
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	6⅛	6	6	6½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St2P pf	1700	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	10
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	900	9⅜	8¾	9	9½
34½	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	15½	15½	15½	..
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7	6⅝	6⅞	7⅜
25¼	5⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	..
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
14	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	18	18	18	..
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	5⅛	5	5	5
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	38400	43⅞	41⅛	41⅝	44⅛
25⅞	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	16⅝
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	66	66	66	65
5¼	2¼	..	City Stores A vtc	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅝	1½	..	City Stores A	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	13	14⅜	14⅜	15
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	70	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	80	80	80	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores v.t.c	1600	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	19⅞	18⅜	18⅝	19⅞
10⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	5⅝	5	5	5¾
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	100	15	15	15	18¼
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	7500	15¼	14⅜	14½	15¼
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	24	23¼	23¼	23⅞
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	600	55¼	53	53	56
19	4	..	Comm Credit	700	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅝
25	18½	1¾	Com Cr 7% pf	30	24½	24½	24½	..
25½	18½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	20	24½	24½	24½	24½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	35⅞	35½	35¼	36
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	29700	38¾	35⅞	35⅞	38⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	12800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	7	6½	7	..
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	12400	26	24½	24½	26½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	800	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜
40	29½	3.40	Consol Gas	9200	43⅞	42	42	43½
99	82⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	90
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	8500	13	12½	12⅝	13⅜
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	12½	12½	12½	12½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61	61	61	..
69	35½	2	Cont Can	2900	66⅞	65½	65¾	67⅜
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10	10	10	..
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	25½	25½	25½	25¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	800	1⅝	1½	1½	..
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9100	17⅞	17	17½	18
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1400	89	86½	87	89⅜
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
30½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	29¼	28	28½	29⅛
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	5	5	5	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9½	9½	9½	10
37½	9½	..	Crucible Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	..
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	36	36	36	38
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1300	4½	3⅝	3⅝	4¼
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	26	24	24	24½
32¼	6	½	Curtis Publishing	300	19⅞	19½	19½	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2200	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
82	60½	8	Cushman's	10	80	80	80	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	..

			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12	12	12	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	3700	32	30	30¼	32½
94¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1200	63	60¼	60¼	64
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2100	28¾	26⅞	26	28⅝
23⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	29	29	29	30
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1100	26½	25⅛	25⅝	27
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	9200	34¾	33	33½	34¾
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	14	13⅜	13⅜	14
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4200	78¾	75½	75¾	77⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
28⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	300	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	97	96	97	..

			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	700	77¼	75½	75½	78½
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	80	126½	125¾	125¾	..
16	3¼	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	12	12	12	12
8¼	⅝	..	Ettingon Schild	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
22	7	..	Ettingon S pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	17	16	17	17¼
8¼	1	..	ElecBoat	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8900	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow&L pf	200	15¾	15½	15½	16⅞
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	700	14¾	14	14	14⅝
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	44	43	43	44
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	85	85	5	..
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	120	118	118	118	..
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	18½	18½	18½	21⅝
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	22	22	22	..
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	9¾	9½	9½	..
25⅜	2½	..	Erie RR	700	17	15¼	15½	17⅜
29¼	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18⅜
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	13	13	13	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11½	30	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	10

			—F—					
60	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	46	46	46	45
11¾	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	..
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¼
31½	9⅛	1	Firestone T & R	1400	22¼	21	21	22⅞
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	600	70¼	70¼	70¾	71
70⅜	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50¼	49	49	51
18⅛	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	500	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
10	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	8	8	8	9
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	15¼	14	14	16
26¼	13⅜	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv NN	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	200	13¼	13	13	14
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	500	16	15¾	15¾	16⅜
47⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	1300	45¼	43½	43½	44¾

			—G—					
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	10	16½	16½	16½	16½
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	400	8⅝	8	8	8¼
85	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	70	70	70	..
4¾	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	700	31⅞	30½	30½	32
87	48⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	17	11⅝	16⅜	17⅝
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	500	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
108⅛	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	7600	8	7¼	7½	7½
12	2¾	..	Gen Cable A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
30¼	10⅝	.40	Gen Electric	19600	21	19¾	20	21¼
12¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec 8p	700	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
30⅜	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	36	35⅜	36	35¼
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen G&E A	200	1	1	1	..
20	5	..	Gen G&E 8% A	50	13½	13½	13½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	100	66	66	66	67
30⅜	10	1	Gen Motors	16400	30⅜	28½	28⅝	30¼
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
8½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	600	2	2	2	2
225⅞	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	15½	15	15	..
20⅜	5½	..	Gen Refractories	100	10½	10½	10½	..
33½	9⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	30	30	30	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12
78	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	500	58½	58½	58½	..
7⅜	2	..	Gimbel Bros	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
20	3⅜	..	Glidden	700	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	87⅞	86	87⅞	..
225½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8¼	8	8	8¼
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	20	19½	19½	20⅛
21⅛	3	..	Goodrich	500	14	13⅛	13⅛	14¼
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3100	13¼	13¼	13¼	35¼
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	500

Financial: News and Comment

Argentina Makes Important Tariff Deal With Britain

Both Countries to Benefit —May Induce Similar Policy Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Great Britain's aggressive pursuit of foreign trade was shown to have moved on to another success with the Department of Commerce announcement today of details on the new and lower tariffs negotiated between Great Britain and Argentina.

Argentina has reduced rates on nearly 300 items and has agreed not to increase or to impose rates on many other items, whereas Great Britain undertook to maintain present rates on selected imports from Argentina, and to admit certain other items duty free.

Officials said privately that although Argentina's rate reductions were general so that the export of any of the items by any nation would come under the lower tariff cost, Great Britain tended to benefit more than other countries because the cuts affected products she is best equipped to manufacture.

Commerce officials viewed the development as important, first, because it resulted in lowering tariffs; secondly, because it showed with renewed emphasis how nations might maintain or increase their foreign trade position in another country without erecting higher barriers, and thirdly, that if other nations did strive for a similar policy, tariffs might be reduced on a wide circuit.

How the new Argentine rates would work was exemplified by the duty on automobiles. Although the duty was reduced on all automobiles, its aid to England was marked because it lowered rates on cars of low weight—which the United States does not produce in quantity, but which England does. The United States could enter the market by producing comparable automobiles, as could any nation, but England would have the initial advantage.

Continued Money Ease Is Forecast By British Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sustained low interest rates for short term money in London are forecast by the Midland Bank, one of Britain's five chief financial institutions.

The opinion carries weight as it is taken to represent the views of Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, and an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is based upon the greatly eased conditions which have existed in the London money market ever since Britain went off the gold standard in 1931. The Midland Bank's current monthly review says that during the five years immediately preceding 1931 "the Bank of England was under a statutory obligation to maintain the gold standard, and believed that it could fulfill its duty only by keeping money scarce and dear.

"Since 1931 the Bank of England has been released from this duty; monetary policy has come to be dictated by other aims; and there is no reason to suppose that a restrictive policy will again be necessary, except possibly as a temporary expedient to cope with, for example, a dangerous speculative movement. Consequently the low level of money rates obtaining now for roughly a year and a half must not be regarded as by any means wholly a temporary phase, but rather as very largely a symptom of the changed circumstances of monetary policy, which allow far more sustained liberality in the supply of banking resources. In consequence, there seems little reason to anticipate rates in excess of 2 per cent for some time to come; certainly it appears unlikely, failing a drastic change in monetary policy, that the average Treasury bill rate over the next five years will reach 2 per cent."

The Midland Bank draws the conclusion that the balance of advantage is against the funding at present of any considerable proportion of the British floating debt. This is dependent upon Britain's continuing to have the advantage commercially of being off the gold standard.

Shortage of Autos Is New Possibility

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Motor circles are beginning to discuss possibility of a shortage of cars before the end of the year.

The situation already is in the making and some executives think it not at all improbable that the industry will find itself in this rare but strategic position as the year closes.

Contributing factors are: Demand continues unexpectedly strong; production has let down considerably; field stocks are low; and production of new models will be delayed by tool and die makers' strike.

Retail sales in September exceeded expectations of manufacturers. Seasonal slackening was not so pronounced as usual. After a slight hesitation at mid-month, demand again revived and the month closed with a firm tone in the retail market.

For some companies sales volume the final week of September approached or exceeded the record week for the year. Overall deliveries of Chrysler group were the biggest for any corresponding week in seven years. Early estimates place September passenger car sales at around 160,000, off 10 per cent from August deliveries of 178,661.

Sales officials believe the seasonal influence on October sales will not be so strong as usually experienced and that the volume this month will not be far below September.

ABC of Refunding Explained by AP

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 13

IF YOU own a Fourth Liberty bond, get it out and take a look at its serial number. If it begins with the letter A and ends in the digit one, begins in J and ends in 9, or K and O, or if it carries no letter and ends in the digits 1, 9, or 0, it has been "called" by the Treasury.

This means that the Government wants to redeem that particular bond and has given notice that after April 15 the bond will stop drawing interest. In exchange you can have cash or another bond, one of a new issue.

The usual way of making the transfer is to take your Liberty bond to your bank and tell the latter what you want.

If you require another bond, this will bear the same interest as your Liberty, 4¼ per cent, for the first year, but after that the yield will be 3¼ per cent. Thus the Treasury reduces the interest charges on the public debt.

Coursing Along the Trade Stream

Chile Sees Crisis End

SANTIAGO, Chile—Official statistics reveal a substantial Chilean economic recovery during the first half of 1933, as compared with the second half of 1932, permitting the Government to be sufficiently optimistic to claim that the crisis has almost been definitely surmounted. The most striking progress is registered in exportation, employment and the budgetary position. Exports disclose an increase of 50 per cent as compared with the second half of 1932, principally owing to a larger exportation of nitrate. The value of the exports for the first six months of this year, amounting to 180,500,000 gold pesos, represents only 14 per cent of the exports for the first half of 1929, when exports attained their apex. Imports have continued at a low level, the relative figure for the first half of the year being lower than that of the previous half-year.

Building Anew

Building in 23 Connecticut cities in September amounted to $2,154,610, compared with $799,399 in September, 1932, a jump of nearly 200 per cent. Permits were the largest for any month in two years.

Three Shifts

DERBY, Eng.—Motorcar and aero engine works are so busy that some departments are running three shifts. While six months ago 500 skilled mechanics in Derby were registered as unemployed, the number is now not more than 40. The firms which produce special classes of steel and iron plant also give cheerful reports. One of these has an Indian order for sugar-crushing machinery which will keep it fully employed day and night for about two months to come.

Climb Expected

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An expert reviewing a score of recent balance sheets, says they show that all excepting three companies have had a better time during the financial year just ended than in the previous 12 months. In some cases the improvement is not great, but in others it is considerable. Generally they provide good grounds for anticipating a return to more stable conditions. The industries comprised in the review include wool and pastoral, cement, gas, coal, real estate, fertilizers and transport. The confidence of the Government in returning good times and in the expansion of shipping transport is shown by the adoption of a plan of improvements at Port Adelaide, the chief port, to cost £500,000. The work has already started.

Most Classes Of Live Stock Drop To Lower Prices

Some Kinds Remain Firm —Fat Lambs Steady, Steers Mixed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Trade was uneven in livestock markets at the Union Stock Yards here again this week. Most classes of cattle showed further declines, falling to new low levels of the season, although some kinds held firm and other strengthened.

Light hogs closed below a week ago, but weighty kinds showed advances. Fat lambs closed steady after advancing sharply early in the week, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Heavy steers and better grade yearlings scaling around 1000 to 1100 pounds lost 15-25 cents this week on a dull, hit-and-miss trade. However, light yearling steers and heifers ruled strong to 25 cents higher. The week's extreme top was $6.75, paid for steers with weight, while best long yearlings scored $6.65, and mixed yearlings $6.60. Several loads light heifers reached $6.50.

Little change was noted in prices on other classes. Low cutter and cutter cows sold largely at $1.25-$1.75, and grass fat cows $2-$3. Sausage bulls sold downward from $3. Better grades vealers brought $6.50-$7. Stockers and feeders bulked at $3.25-$4.50, choice kinds $5-$5.25.

Hogs scaling below 250 pounds closed 10-35 cents lower than a week ago, pigs and light lights off most, while heavies and packing sows ruled 10-20 cents higher, the spread in the price range being the narrowest of the season. The week's top reached $5.55 paid on Monday. This price has not been beaten since October, 1931. The closing top was $5.15, about as low as it has been in over four weeks. Good to choice 200-290 pounds bulked late at $5-$5.15, 250-275 pounds topping at $5.15. Weights from 300-400 pounds brought $4-$5, and 400-550 pounds $3.6-$4. Kinds scaling 140-190 pounds turned at $4.75-$5.05; pigs $3.75-$4.75; packing sows, $3.50-$4.25; smooth lightweights upward to $4.50. The proportion of new crop hogs increased while heavy hogs diminished.

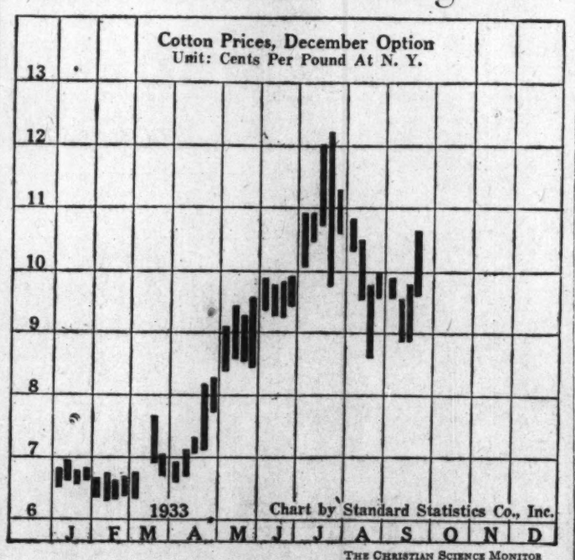
Fat lambs advanced 25-50 cents early this week when supplies of slaughter offerings ran light but the advance was lost at the close. The week's top on natives and Westerns was $7.75, while the late top was $7.35, natives bulking at $7-$7.10 and most westerns $6.65-$7. Native throwouts brought $4.50-$5. Slaughter ewes held firm, selling largely at $1.15-$2.75. Feeding lambs turned mainly at $6.25 downward on a steady market.

Freight Loadings Are Still Well Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 7 were 654,428 cars, a decrease of 7399 below the preceding week, but an increase of 29,339 over the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Oct. 7 was 248,146 cars, an increase of 12,607 over the preceding week and 23,928 over 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 174,311, decrease 1093 below the preceding week, and 4986 below last year; grain and grain products, 31,804, increase 370 over the preceding week, but 4219 below last year; forest products, 24,956, decrease 494 below the preceding week, but 6545 over 1932; ore, 33,761, increase 574 and 27,116; coal, 111,985, decrease 19,219 and 20,966; coke, 7010 cars, decrease 413 under the preceding week, but 2031 above last year, and livestock, 22,455, increase 269 over the preceding week, but 110 below last year.

Federal Offer of 10c a Pound On Cotton a Stabilizing Force



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While the President's plan to advance planters 10 cents a pound on this year's crop of cotton undoubtedly was a judicious compromise, long holders of the staple regard the action with mixed emotions.

With cotton more or less pegged around 10 cents a pound, it is probable that a break in prices was forestalled.

On the other hand, it appears that currency inflation has been temporarily relegated to the background, which removes what was regarded as the most potent force for higher prices.

It is also uncertain what the effects of curtailment will be in stimulating foreign growths.

Port of Boston Has Heaviest Wool Imports in Its History

Argentina Leads 24 Countries in Shipment of More Than 40,000,000 Pounds Since July 1—Movement Continuing Into Month of October

With 24 nations participating, the greatest summer movement of wool into the Port of Boston is continuing relatively steady at a pace of about 2,000,000 pounds weekly.

Since July 1, Boston has received some 40,000,000 pounds, as contrasted with only 14,000,000 all last year. In addition, other ports in the Massachusetts customs district have recorded imports of about 3,000,000 pounds more in the three months' period.

The movement, prompted by increasing demands for raw wool in anticipation of higher prices and greater consumption, started about July 1. In that month there arrived 12,719,862, followed by the peak in August of 18,030,058. September declined to 7,665,182, but October gives early indication of keeping up the pace.

Argentina Chief Source

The reports on the last three weeks, up to last Saturday, are:

Week of Sept. 23	1,013,843
Sept. 30	1,798,768
Oct. 7	1,985,997

The supply continues to come largely from Argentina, New Zealand and Canada.

A sharp rise in the imports from Scotland is noted as of last week, about 200,000 pounds coming in, or double what arrived during all three previous months. English wool is also being received in apparently increasing ratio.

Wool from Netherlands is spurting at present. From far away Tibet is coming more wool, and China too, is gaining.

A September movement of wool from Syria and France, in small quantities, has not been renewed. Turkey contributed some nine tons in August, then ceased to ship to Boston. Yugoslavia sent 25,000 pounds during the July drive, but that was all. The same applied to Brazil, with a single shipment of 43,547 in that month.

Six nations—Argentina, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Uruguay and England—are in the million-pound class, with British India not far away. As expected, Argentina provided more than half of all the wool to Boston.

Boston Leads Country

The total for the entire Massachusetts customs district up to last Saturday is close to the 50,000,000-pounds mark, the exact report of government officials being 49,473,301 for all kinds of wool.

Wool marketing men make the observation that thus far the wool arriving in Boston is the old clip which had been stored. The new clip is expected in December, January and February.

Last year, both Philadelphia and New York led the Port of Boston by about 5,000,000 pounds each. Preliminary figures for the nine months of this current year up to Oct. 1 show Boston ahead of New York by some 10,000,000 pounds, and topping Philadelphia by 5,000,000.

Of wide interest to steamship men, customs brokers, wool receivers and shippers, warehousemen and many others in port business, is the accompanying table prepared for The Christian Science Monitor on this unprecedented summer wool import movement via Boston:

From 24 Countries

Country	Pounds
Argentina	22,265,665
New Zealand	4,365,080
Canada	3,476,788
Australia	2,793,045
Uruguay	2,259,490
England	1,387,366
Br. India	977,079
Br. So Africa	829,250
Wales	812,399
Peru	397,148
China	301,600
Chile	240,150
Scotland	202,994
Iceland	179,001
Tibet	126,252
Egypt	81,171
Iceland	64,508
Netherlands	60,615
Brazil	43,547
Yugoslavia	25,000
Turkey	18,748
Syria	2,764
France	1,662
Japan	80
Total	40,401,049

The World's Business

German Agriculture

GERMANY has just passed a new agricultural act which follows the example of its prototype in the United States and extends a paternalistic hand over the farm population. Jurisdiction over the farmers has been assumed by the Minister of Agriculture. This official will determine the amount of each product to be put on the market. Price control seems to lie at the root of the new regulations. For cereals, prices will be determined by the Ministry. This will be done through a provision allowing the Ministry to dictate what cereals the milling industry shall use, at what price it shall buy them, and at what price it shall sell the finished product. Agriculture has been taken under the wing of most capitalistic governments, even the British having passed an act which subsidizes the farmers. But of all the new acts the German statute appears to provide for the most rigid government control over production and prices.

The Price Level

"A doubling of the commodity price level in a century is a good thing for a country. A doubling of the price level in five years is a serious matter. A halving of the price level in a century is a steady blight. If prices are cut in half in five years, it is probably beyond the power of any modern nation to stand. An inflation to infinity such as occurred in Germany is a great catastrophe. A deflation of corresponding amount is impossible. Any given amount of deflation is far worse than the same amount of inflation."—Profs. G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson.

Individualistic France

France is reputedly the country of the small enterpriser. It is often thought that the concentration of industry has left the country untouched. That this is not so is shown by a study recently published by M. Marcel de Ville-Chabrolle of conditions in 1906 and again in 1926. In 1906, it is recorded, the concerns employing only one person constituted one-half of the total establishments. In 1926 the ratio was 30 per cent. Concerns employing over 1000 hands increased 44 per cent in number, while the total personnel employed in those concerns doubled. But, while the figures might show increased concentration, there has also been an increase in small concerns, i. e., those employing two to five persons. These are still very much in the ascendant in France's economy. They number half of the existing establishments and employ over half of the personnel. France could thus be described as still the land of the small enterpriser.

Gold Shares

One of the very few forecasters to make good is Major L. L. B. Angas, well-known London stock broker and financial commentator. It has been his custom these six or seven years past to foretell booms and slumps in important commodities and groups of securities in book form. His last two books, for example, anticipated the Wall Street rise last spring and the antecedent and contemporaneous flutter in gold stocks. Now another volume of his is announced called "Coming Collapse in Gold Shares." In view of Major Angas's past success, the book is worth noting, though it seems to deal with the obvious. Gold stocks thrive enormously on depression, i. e., on a falling price level, which means that the fixed price for gold is constantly rating higher and higher in purchasing power. Recovery means a rising price level, and, if the present recovery is accompanied by the return to fixed parities for gold, as now seems certain, it is clear that the metal will fetch less and less in other things.

War Debts

The survey beginning today in the Monitor's news columns of editorial comment on the war debts is an impressive endorsement of the feeling I expressed yesterday that a change was coming over American opinion. I hazarded that one reason might be the fact that domestic debts as between Americans themselves were in process of readjustment. But another reason almost as powerful is, I think, the complete change of tactics of British diplomacy. Speeches and articles last December and again in June by British statesmen and publicists gave the impression that the chief argument in favor of revision was that it would benefit the creditor. This attitude acted only as an irritant to Americans, who themselves were struggling with debt problems. They knew what answer they would have obtained if they had gone to their creditors and said, "Look here, you had better cut down the principal on that debt I owe you and eliminate the interest. It would do you a lot of good, you know." On the present occasion, however, there has been the minimum of "fuss and feathers." The British have dispatched a nonspectacular mission, which has gone about its job unobtrusively, and with every appearance of proving a case for revision. This is exactly what the creditor wanted. When the appearance was given that an honorable settlement is being sought, the result was bound to encourage conciliatory comment in the American press.

Refunding Operation

The chief interest in the refunding operation announced by the Treasury is the effect it will have on the capital market. Ordinarily, millions of dollars are made available to industry and other corporate borrowers every month. But during the depression this supply either dried up or was hidden away in safe-deposit vaults or Treasury short-term securities. If investors are encouraged to offer new money to nongovernmental borrowers, and borrowers are willing to borrow, the outlook for the country's basic industries will improve and, with their improvement, the prospect of a sharp cut in unemployment, three-quarters of which is in these industries, will be correspondingly brightened. For some time back the borrowers have been said to be willing to enter the capital market. It was the investor who was hanging back.

H. B. E.

Bombay Exchange Reopens

BOMBAY, Oct. 13—Bombay Stock Exchange, closed Thursday by its directors because two brokers were unable to meet obligations in view of the Currimbhoy Cotton Mill crisis, reopened.

Abundant Capital Spreads Optimism In South Africa

Commercial Bank Deposits Rise Over £20,000,000 in Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—For the first time since the depression set in the economic future is being regarded without serious misgivings in South Africa.

Public deposits with the commercial banks amounted to £74,853,000 on July 31 compared with £54,574,000 on December 31, 1932. Thus in seven months the amounts held by the banks to the credit of the public on fixed deposit and in current accounts has increased by £20,300,000.

Fixed deposits have advanced from £21,800,000 to £22,900,000, while deposits repayable on demand have jumped from £32,700,000 to £51,800,000.

The opinion is widely held that easy money conditions will continue to operate in the Union for some years.

The demand for commercial banking facilities seems to have declined in the last seven months, as the commercial banks have advanced on overdraft and against bills discounted a total of £38,000,000 on Dec. 31 last, compared with £33,600,000 at the end of last month.

The most significant aspect of the returns, however, is held to be the great advance in the deposits held by the Reserve Bank on behalf of the commercial banks. On Dec. 31 last, this amount was only £3,867,000, but at the end of July it had increased to £26,756,000, indicating the amount of money lying idle and awaiting profitable employment.

Financial conditions being so easy, the Union Government is facing with equanimity the task of having to repay the holders of the 1929-1939 loan a sum of £4,500,000—the amount of stock not converted to the new loan—and it is stated that the Government anticipates no difficulty in procuring from the banks any credit facilities that it may need. Hence the issue of Treasury bills, discontinued some time ago, is not likely to be resumed in the near future.

New Home Loaning Becomes Popular In Illinois Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Loan applications totaling $5,612,000 have been approved in nine weeks by the Illinois department of the Homeowners' Loan Corporation, it is announced by William G. Donne, state manager of the federal agency for saving homes from foreclosure.

This department made the first loan under the Federal Administration. The loans it has actually paid so far total $139,600, and the others are in process of negotiation. Mr. Donne stated that the Illinois real estate situation is more critical than any found elsewhere—one reason for quick action here.

He stated almost half a million applications have been distributed in Illinois and that a number of people were interviewed in the Chicago and down-state offices. A very small portion of these actually file their applications, it is said. They find difficulty in obtaining the mortgagee's consent to accept bonds; or, upon investigation, they find their properties do not qualify for federal assistance.

The 1403 approved applications are extreme distress cases. Other worthy applications are being approved for loans at the rate of 25 a day. This is being increased and Mr. Donne believes it is only a matter of weeks before all of the serious cases will have been approved. Few applications have been definitely rejected.

Cummings Orders Immediate Action Against Hoarders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—United States attorneys today were under orders to prosecute the 44 persons known to be holding more than $1000 in gold illegally.

Attorney-General Cummings demanded immediate action in a letter to prosecuting officials calling attention to the Administration order against gold hoarding. More than $500,000,000 in gold coin, certificates and bullion still is in circulation.

Later, Cummings plans to prosecute those hoarding more than $100 gold. He told the attorneys:

"You should feel free to call upon special agents of the division of investigation for any additional information or inquiry which you deem necessary."

Railroads Show Employment Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday reported railroad employment was up 3.57 per cent at the middle of September as compared with the like month a year ago.

A total of 1,030,090 men were on the pay roll. On Aug. 15, there were 1,014,746 men employed, an increase of 3.3 over August, 1932.

Increases in employment were shown in three branches. There were 224,876 men employed on maintenance of way and structures, an increase of 5.42 per cent over the preceding year; maintenance of equipment and stores, 278,898, an increase of 6.16, and train and engine service, 211,291, an increase of 10.04.

Decreases were reported in the executive, official and staff assistant division, the professional, clerical and general section.

Heads Mortgage Group

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. Walter Williams
Of Seattle, Wash.
New President of Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Says That Mistakes Of Mortgage Banks Have Been Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13—The legitimate mortgage banker is anxious to coöperate with the federal mortgage program in so far as that program pertains to emergency relief, Mr. W. Walter Williams, of Seattle, said in an interview last night, subsequent to his election as president of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

Only 39 years old, and appearing even younger, he smiled genially when asked for his opinion on what lay before the mortgage bankers and replied: "Mortgage banking is going through a severe readjustment period and out of it the business will—of necessity—emerge on a sounder basis. The collapse has brought out mistakes that are lessons to us and assure that as we pass through the reconstruction period the whole level is being lifted to a higher plane."

Born on an Iowa farm, Mr. Williams got his early schooling in Denver, Colo., and his high school and college education in Seattle. At the University of Washington he was a Sigma Chi, Tau Beta Pi, engineering honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Phi Delta Kappa, education honorary fraternity, and Phi Lambda Upsilon, chemical fraternity.

After graduation he taught for a few years. In 1920 he took a position with a small Seattle bank. The next year he joined Continental, Inc., of Seattle, becoming its secretary in 1922. Five years later he was the president of the company.

Dollar Invested In Stocks Shows Big Rise in 9 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The dollar invested in average common stocks at the end of the first nine months of this year had a purchasing power of 38.4 per cent above Jan. 1, 1933, according to the monthly analysis made by Administrative and Research Corporation. This compares with a decrease of 12.5 per cent in purchasing power over the dollar held in cash and a decrease of 5.5 percent of the dollar invested in average bonds for the first three quarters of this year.

The wholesale commodity index of the Bureau of Labor in Washington increased from 62.2, Dec. 31, 1932, to 71.1 on Sept. 30, 1933. The cash dollar on Sept. 30, therefore, was worth 87.5 per cent of its Dec. 31, 1932 value in terms of commodities.

The Dow-Jones average of 30 industrial common stocks increased more rapidly than the commodity index during the same period, or from 59.93 to 94.82. Hence the dollar, invested in common stocks, increased slightly more than 38 per cent in purchasing power in the nine months' period.

The Dow-Jones bond average rose from 77.74 to 83.96 in the first three-quarters of the year which made the bond dollar 5.5 per cent less valuable in terms of commodities from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

Mississippi Shows 24 P. C. Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A 24 per cent increase in total sales made in Mississippi during the three months ending Aug. 1 compared to the like period of 1932 was revealed in figures supplied by the State Tax Commission.

Pointing out that the "better business" news was based on sales tax returns, the most accurate indicator available, Mr. A. H. Stone, commission chairman, showed that manufacturing registered the greatest increase, reaching a sales total 74.3 per cent above the similar three-month period last year. Public utilities gained 33.5 per cent, retail sales were up 21.1 per cent and amusements ascended 16.2 per cent, retail sales were up 21.1 per cent and amusements ascended 16.2 per cent. Wholesale sales, registering a 2.1 per cent decline, made up the only decrease.

Manufacturers' sales operations increased from $8,290,296 to $14,452,995. Total sales for the period were $57,931,162 compared to $46,784,649 a year ago.

Silk Rules Are Altered In Commodity Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The board of governors of Commodity Exchange, Inc., have adopted an amendment to the silk rules providing that prices for silk on future delivery contracts shall be in multiples of ½c per pound instead of 1c as heretofore.

Hails Refunding As Stimulus For Timid Investors

Wall Street Says It Will Foster Private Financing and Business

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—A measure of reassurance to lure timid dollars back to constructive work is seen by leading bankers in the United States Treasury's huge $2,000,000,000 refunding operation.

This action of the Government to strengthen its debt structure was interpreted in important Wall Street quarters as deeply significant, in that it adhered to the principles of what conservatives regard as sound finance, rather than employing any such inflationary measure as printing currency.

The lagging of the so-called capital goods, or heavy industries, leaving the recovery top-sided so far, has been widely attributed to the timidity or the stagnation of capital.

Uncertainty over the value of the dollar, and barriers imposed by the new Federal Securities Act, have been most widely advanced in financial quarters as the reasons for this situation. Bankers have pleaded for a "sound money" pronouncement from Washington, and for revision of the Securities Act.

In its refunding operation, the Government makes no clear commitment on its monetary policy, nor has there been any indication that the plea for revision of the Securities Act will be seriously considered.

Nevertheless, the sound money implications of the refunding operation, bankers hope, may give the bond market a real impetus, and once more start the flow of capital into long-term investment.

Wall Street authorities say, however, that this sound money indication does not mean that a substantial amount of inflation is not in the offing, nor that there is likely to be any serious interruption in the price-raising program. They point out that the extraordinary expenditures of the Government, for which the budget does not provide, are rapidly reducing the proportions of wartime expenditures which are thus leading to the inflation of the wartime character.

N. Y. Central August Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—New York Central Railroad had August net income of $1,106,342, contrasting with a deficit of $852,981 for the like month of 1932. For the eight months ended Aug. 31 the road had net deficit of $4,524,385, compared with $15,454,649 in the like period of last year.

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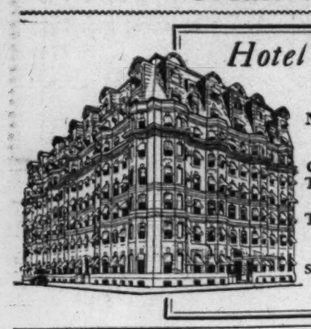

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Arid Land of Baja California Harks Back to 16th Century Days

Acrid Odor of Sagebrush and Brilliant Moon Hung in Gun-Metal Sky Lure Pancho and Companion Despite Lack of Modern Travel Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"Hot dog, Señor," replied Pancho to an exclamation of amazement, as his bumping automobile narrowly skirted the canyon edge and sent a shower of pebbles scattering down among the rocks below.

"Hot dog!" he repeated again, as he swooped into a draw and came to a shuddering pause beside an immense boulder into which the motor seemed about to bury its nose. "Hot dog," relieved, he repeated a third time in his limited English as the motor was snapped into low gear and began a laborious climb over the rutted road.

Pancho and his companion were bound for the United States out of Lower California—up from Baja California to Alta California! As Pancho guided his bumping automobile through the night of soft breezes and the acrid odor of sage brush, a brilliant moon hung in a gun-metal sky from which the stars were pricked out in points of light like gems. Only the headlights offered a feeble challenge to the moon.

They stopped soon beside a cineaga where water rose to the surface of a dry creek bed and there obtained a fresh supply for the heated motor. It was quiet with the roaring motor silenced. But from everywhere came the incessant howling of coyotes. This was Pancho's beautiful country. And although his limited ability of expression prevented him from saying so, it was obvious that he was fond of it with that intense nationalism characteristic of his countrymen.

Southward from the State of California blue seas lash for 760 miles the desert coasts of Baja California or, as it has been called, "El Brazo Descarnado de Mexico" (The Fleshless Arm of Mexico), whose deserts, plains, and high mountains are among the least known of lands upon the North American continent.

Politically a territory of the Mexican Republic, the "arm" is geographically an extension of California. Geographically, again a peninsula; economically and socially it is an island. Baja California is, indeed, a land of contrast and mystery. But since 1597—70 years before its child, Alta California—when Baja California received the first touches of European culture with the founding of a mission at Loreto, Baja California has remained practically unchanged. And the traveler may not find even a road to carry him to its southmost tip.

Although bordering with Sonora along the Colorado River for a few miles, Pancho's country is so far removed from the seat of Mexican authority that it must be governed as a territory. And so isolated are its several parts that two governing districts, between which there is no regular land communication, are required to administer it. Alaska is more vitally a part of the United States than Baja California is of Mexico.

Upon two occasions Lower California was within the grasp of the United States. It was returned to Mexico following the war of 1845 after it had been captured. Later it became the prize of a filibustering expedition led by William Walker, a Californian. During President Garfield's term of office there were rumors that the territory might be purchased. To the Americans, however, it has remained a land of mystery. Not even Californians, its nearest neighbors, know much about it.

It is somewhat more than one-third as large as the State of California, containing 56,000 square miles in a long strip from 30 to 150 miles wide. The total number of inhabitants, according to the latest census (1930) is 94,469. Since 1921, the population has increased one-third, probably the greatest era of settlement that the peninsula has ever known. When first explored by the order of Cortez in 1539, almost 400 years ago, it was estimated to have contained 25,000 inhabitants.

La Paz, the capital of the southern district, and Mexicali, the capital of the northern district, are the centers of interest. There are two other main towns, both in the north—Tia Juana and Ensenada.

The absence of a large population and of developments are no indication of the wealth this territory contains. It is quite rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper and lead, and there have been extensive pearl fisheries at La Paz for hundreds of years. Silver mines near there were worked as early as 1700.

Lack of adequate capital and of transportation facilities have effectively retarded the development of the territory. With the exception of some few miles of track extending from the United States below the border, there is no steam transportation. Modern surface roads are practically absent. Neither has a coastwise shipping trade developed.

Agriculture should be capable of extensive and favorable expansion, although the problem of finding markets might not be solved immediately. In the northern district near the American border 217,000 acres of cotton were cultivated in 1925. Many thousands of acres additional may be placed under irrigation along the Pacific slope with the completion of the Rodriguez Dam on the Tia Juana River, a structure started in 1928.

It seems plausible that with the stabilization of government in Mexico, Lower California some day may justify its name as the "Mother of California." To Pancho, and many other Panchos, however, such changes as these are afar off and irrelevant to the problem of making a living.

"Pancho," my companion, said, "do you think your country will some day be like the United States, with Tia Juana another San Diego, or maybe an El Centro?"

"Ah, señor," he replied placidly as they waited before the United States Immigration Station at the international boundary. They finally had come up from Baja California: "An, señor," he repeated, "Quien sabe?" (who knows?)

Austrian Judges Get Engineering Lessons

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Austrian judges have been taking lessons from railroad men. Recently 40 of them along with a group of prosecuting attorneys were given a series of lectures by the technical executive of the Austrian State Railroads on engine driving, after which they boarded the express train going from Vienna to Graz, 150 miles away, and took turns at riding in the locomotive, in order to study the handling of the machine and the observance of the safety signals.

The object of this instruction was better to prepare judges who have to deal with cases connected with railroad accidents. Similar practical courses were arranged for judges who deal with cases connected with motor driving amidst rush traffic. Necessity for this indicates that most Austrian judges do not have cars of their own.

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Route of Year 1615 Now Canadian Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In 1615, first Father le Caron and then Champlain followed the Ottawa River to the junction of the Mattawa, then turned and pushed westward over portages to Lake Nipissing, down the French River to Georgian Bay. The trans-Canada highway through eastern Ontario is taking shape over this same route, the old Pembroke, Mattawa, North Bay road, formerly an Indian trail and then a lumber road. When completed it will form part of the 800-mile loop which connects with the Ferguson highway and roads leading from Ottawa to Toronto.

This work is being done as a relief job, most of it by hand labor. At present in the 22 camps at intervals along the highway 2700 men are at work.

The highway is 30 feet wide, the roadway 20 feet, with five-foot shoulders on each side. Already over $2,500,000 has been spent on this section, and it is estimated the total cost will be $3,000,000.

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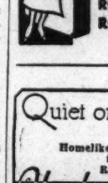

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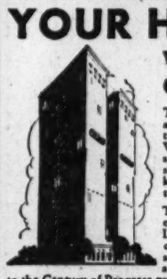

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Chicago Needs More Reserves For Title Race

Maroons Have Good First Team Only—Shaughnessy Doing Very Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—University of Chicago displays one very good football combination, and little more, according to Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy, formerly of Loyola of New Orleans, who replaced Prof. A. A. Stagg here last spring. For Big Ten competition the Maroons need more than one good team. However, much comfort is taken in the evidence of exceptional talent on that one eleven.

When he left for the College of the Pacific, Professor Stagg regretted he could not have one more year at Chicago, because of the quality of his freshmen, now sophomores. Those who have seen them play can appreciate what a tug it must have been to get him away, after struggling through season after season of poor and scant prospects.

Coach Shaughnessy was fortunate in appearing at a time when conditions were exceptionally favorable, and this can be said without detracting from recognition of the splendid work he is doing. He is making good use of the talent at his disposal.

Huddle-Shift Introduced

A huddle-shift has been introduced by Shaughnessy. He does not like the huddle, preferring the decision gained by the independent quarterback barking signals. In the Big Ten, however, with big crowds, he feels he will need the insulation from noise which the huddle provides. The huddle, therefore, assembles at right angles to the line of scrimmage, in a 1-4-4-2 diamond, the players being separated, not locked in a circle. When the play is called they shift in the huddle, taking new positions which will put them nearest the spots to which they go before the ball is snapped. Its value is being tested.

One backfield of real brilliance is displayed on the Midway. One line of almost equal caliber, with two or three substitutes, is also shown. The second backfield is made up of capable players who, however, do not work so well as a unit. And the second line is not heavy, aggressive or experienced enough to measure up to Conference responsibilities. Maybe it will develop later.

Three stars have appeared in the backfield. The first is Jay J. Berwanger '36, 190-pound halfback from Dubuque, Iowa. He is powerfully built, a twisting, hard-hitting runner, punter and pass thrower. The second is Peter Zimmer '34, captain, who has steadily improved ability for two years and now appears faster and shiftier than ever. He weighs 185 pounds and comes from La Grange, Ill. The third is Ewald B. Nyquist '36 of Rockford, Ill., who surprised everybody by putting real power into a straight thrust through center. He weighs 191 pounds and is an excellent block

This trio is made a quartet by Vinson Sahlin '34, quarterback, who has been Chicago's one brilliant ball-carrying streak for two seasons. He weighs 162 pounds, is a very fast starter and agile dodger. This completes the first-string backfield. It is hard to stop, its plays are cleverly chosen, and the blocking is of the highest type. It is also good defensively.

A second backfield is led by T. E. Flynn '35 at quarterback. Flynn is light and shifty and a fair general. With him goes R. G. Wallace '34, a speedy halfback, and K. E. Hatter, a sophomore. These, with B. Lem Smith '35, an end converted to fullback, make up a second backfield. G. M. Watrous '36 and W. J. Lang Jr. '36, are other quarterbacks. W. E. Berg '34, is being used at fullback.

Indian Ancestry

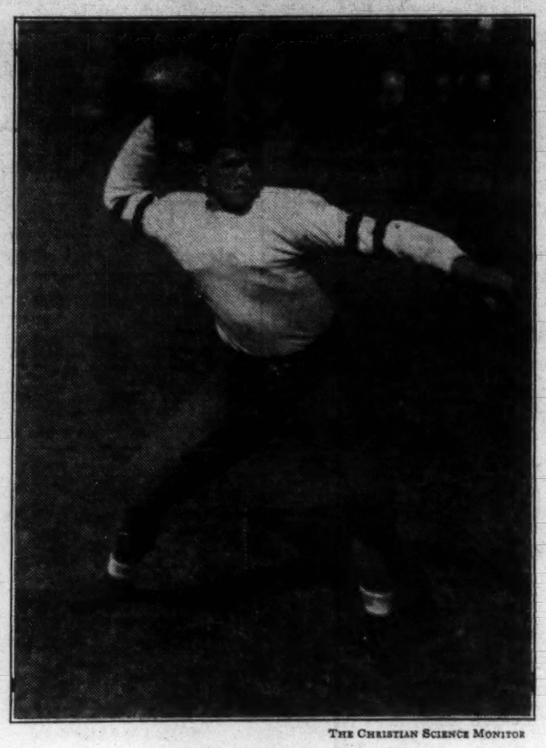
One good line shows Joe Rainwater Wells '36 and John R. Womer '35, at ends; R. B. Deem '36, and J. W. Rice '36, tackles; Robert Perretz '36 and Walter Maneikis '34, guards, and Ellmore C. Patterson '35, center. The leading substitutes for the line are Lloyd M. Bush '36, and LeRoy E. Walters '35, for tackle; E. R. Culler '35, former fullback for center; and W. E. Rapp '34 and Stanley Marynowski '36, for guards.

Wells, who gets his peculiar given names from Indian ancestry, comes from Long Beach, Calif. He weighs 185 pounds and is an all-around player, one of the best ends Chicgo has had for some time. Womer, an Oak Park, Ill., boy, weighs the same and shows much improvement. Thes are the best blockers and tacklers. Perhaps John L. Baker '35, and William Langley '36, may prove equally good on offense with more experience. R. E. Waldo '36, is another promising end.

At tackle, Deem weighs 195 pounds, Rice 225 and Bush 220. Deem and Bush are Californians, and Rice is a Texan. The fourth tackle, Walter, is a local boy, weighing 181 pounds. R. W. Pokela '36, 184 pounds, is another tackle possibility. Gordon C. Peterson '36, is a candidate for center along with Patterson and Cullen.

Other members of the squad who have yet to distinguish themselves are A. G. Alesanskas '36, R. J. Aufdenspring '35, D. C. Katsulis '36 and E. E. Siess '36, backs; W. E. Thompson '36 and Aidney Smith Jr., '35, ends; A. I. Grossman '36, R. F. Friedman '36 and R. E. Cummings '34, guards, and R. Y. Jones '36, center.

Leads the Maroons



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Peter Zimmer '34
University of Chicago Football Team

Yale Announces 12 Alumni Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13—Twelve Yale University alumni advisory committees were named yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association. A number of former famous athletes as well as graduates who are prominent in the field of industry are included in the list. The committees:

Baseball—Burnside Winslow '04, chairman; Charles W. Littlefield '03, Walter F. Carter '95, Edgar W. Warren 2d '32, R. B. Parker '33.

Basketball—William P. Arnold '15, chairman; William McK. Barber '05, C. C. Hardy '31.

Boxing—F. S. Butterworth '95, Edward P. F. Egan '21.

Fencing—John H. Hanway '22, chairman; Edward L. White '09, John R. Huffman '26.

Greens—R. Selden Rose '09, chairman; E. S. Bronson '00, Carl A. Lohman '10.

Hockey—E. S. Bronson '00, chairman; Sanford Stoddard '99, J. O. Bulkley '23, Charles T. Barnes '33.

Swimming—Andrew Wilson Jr. '13, chairman; Ogden Reid '04, Albert T. Hapke '33.

Track—A. C. Gilbert '09, chairman; E. B. Coxe 3d '18, James T. Bryan '14, H. H. Pease '02, Francis P. Garvan '97, Henry S. Brooks '85, Charles S. Gage '25.

Wrestling—John M. Brodie '32, chairman; John B. Harc '02.

Football Ticket Committee—Mortimer N. Buckner '95, chairman; A. L. Gates '18, E. S. Furniss '18, Carl A. Lohmann '10, Malcolm Farmer '04, Charles P. Williamson '34, Harold F. Woodcock, business manager of the Yale Athletic Association.

Crew—Frederick Sheffield '24, chairman; James C. Greenway '00, Julian W. Curtiss '79, Alfred H. Swayne '92, John Hay Whitney '26, Frederick F. Robinson '27, Myron H. Young '33, John D. Warren 27.

Regatta—F. Valentine Chappell '98, George S. Mumford, Harvard '87.

Kerr and Vare to Meet

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—John H. Kerr of Richmond and Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Philadelphia advanced, yesterday, to the final of the twenty-first annual gold tournament at Hot Springs. Kerr, with a medal score of 73 over the difficult par 71 course, turned back D. N. Hallman of Minneapolis, 5 and 3, while Vare was winning by the same margin from W. L. Richards of New York. The most keenly contested battle of the day was the victory of Mrs. Beverly R. Shriver of Pittsburgh over Mrs. Thomas R. Hulme of Philadelphia in the women's tournament. Four down at the sixth hole, Mrs. Shriver squared the match on the fifteenth after a great uphill battle. She went into the lead with a birdie 2 on the sixteenth, then lost the seventeenth but gained the decision by taking the eighteenth hole.

Farrell Leads in Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 13—John J. Farrell, professional at the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, led the field at the end of the first 18 holes of play in the Eastern open golf championship tournament at the Presidential Golf Club course, yesterday, with a card of 70. Paul Runyan of White Plains was second with a card of 72 and Jim Hines, Timber Point Club; M. J. Brady, Winged Foot Golf Club, and Jack Curley of the Stoney Brae Golf Club tied for third with 74s. Jess P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, United States amateur champion in 1921, led the amateurs with a card of 76.

Lott to Meet Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 13—George M. Lott Jr. and J. Gilbert Hall will meet in the men's singles of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's sixth annual championship fall tennis tournament. Lott won his place in the final round, yesterday, by defeating Wilmer M. Hines, 6—4, 7—5; while Hall advanced at the expense of L. W. Feibleman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1. In the women's singles Joan Ridley of England advanced to the final round by defeating Eliza Coxe, 6—1, 6—1, and Anne B. Page advanced by defeating Florence Le Boutillier, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Tilden Plans for Matches

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d., dean of the United States tennis professionals, yesterday completed plans for a series of matches in the Forum here next spring between himself, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Henri Cochet and Martin Plas. Tilden said he and Vines also would tour the country during the winter, after opening the season in New York City in January. The Montreal matches will be played either late in February on early in March.

De Bruyn Wins Marathon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13—Paul De Bruyn of the German-American Athletic Club won the ninth annual New York-to-Port Chester Marathon run, yesterday in 2h. 40m. 51s. Fred Ward Jr. of the Millrose A. A. was second in 2h. 42m. 43s.

Massachusetts Holds First State Archery Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Oct. 13—The first annual championship tournament of the newly organized Massachusetts State Archery Association, which was held yesterday on the Newton Center Playground in conjunction with the championship tournament of the Newton Acher, brought out a field of 105 archers.

The Massachusetts state championship for ladies was won by Madeleine L. Taylor of Newton Center, who won the national title at St. Louis last August. Miss Taylor also won the ladies' championship of the Newton Archers at yesterday's shoot. The Massachusetts state championship for men, as well as the championship of the Newton Archers, was taken by W. Evington Dong of Newtonville. Mr. Long won the championship of the Eastern Archery Association in 1932. Second place among the ladies went to Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center, who has held the national title seven times.

Among the noted archers from other states who took part in this shoot were Russell Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., national champion in 1930, 1931 and 1932, and Carl G. Thompson of Pinehurst, N. C., who has won the Eastern Archery Association championship on two occasions.

The junior division had one entry list of 17 and the state junior championship was taken by Walter Barnard of Swampscott, while the local championship went to C. Winthrop Andrews of Waltham.

The officers of the Massachusetts State Archery Association for this year are: Leigh M. Nesbit of Auburndale, president; and Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, secretary. The championship tournament for 1934 will be sponsored by the Springfield Archers and will be held in Springfield. The officers for 1934 are: Charles H. Warren, Springfield, president; Mrs. A. A. Hooker also of Springfield, secretary. The leading scores:

York Round

R. B. Hoogerhyde, Bristol, Conn	110	540
W. E. Long, Newton	107	477
C. G. Thompson, Bristol, Conn	108	460
A. W. Dick, Worcester	90	426
Dr. H. Rogers, Newton Center	91	413
J. F. Waterman, Belmont	88	410
A. W. Bell Jr., Auburndale	78	358
W. C. Shedd, Waltham	79	349
D. C. Wells, Melrose	74	342
H. O. Rex, Plainfield	77	331
Dr. C. M. Thomas, Melrose	71	329
James Neild, Greenfield	72	318
J. R. Hudgins, Malden	68	314
C. K. Peeling, Waltham	76	310
R. A. Harrington, Greenfield	76	308
A. A. Gray, Waltham	66	308
L. V. Howe, Melrose	69	305
H. F. Hein, Quincy	73	299
M. Rich, Franklin Park	66	298
W. W. Whittum, Springfield	67	289
B. S. Kramp, Providence, R. I.	65	289
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	62	288
E. C. Taylor, Newton Center	72	280
M. S. Pearce, Waltham	65	275
A. Servais, West Mansfield	66	256

American Round

R. B. Hoogerhyde	90	630
W. E. Long	90	590
D. C. Wells	89	569
J. F. Waterman	90	566
C. G. Thompson	89	543
A. W. Dick	89	539
A. A. Gray	87	539
C. M. Thomas	88	538
C. K. Peeling	87	535
T. J. Rouner	89	533
Madeleine L. Taylor	87	525
W. T. Shedd	86	520
H. Rogers	87	515
M. S. Pearce	85	517
A. A. LaBine	85	509
James Neild	88	508
F. W. Yeaw	86	504
A. W. Bell Jr.	84	480
E. C. Taylor	80	476
H. O. Rex	85	475
L. V. Howe	87	465
W. W. Whittum	84	464
J. R. Hudgins	83	453
D. B. Dobbs	83	453
Mrs. D. S. Cummings	85	443
D. A. R. Wood	73	443

National Round

Madeleine L. Taylor, Newton Center	65	373
Mrs. Dorothy S. Cummings, Newton Center	70	364
Mrs. A. A. Hooker, Springfield	60	312
Mrs. E. C. Esten, Wilbrahham	59	293
Mrs. M. C. Pearce, Waltham	60	288
Stella M. Ives, Roslindale	55	273
M. C. O'Brien, Greenfield	56	268
R. H. Miller, Medford	53	255
Mrs. H. Rogers, Newton Center	53	229
Mrs. P. W. Felt, Waltham	56	222
Mrs. Flora Bryant, Worcester	50	208
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	49	201
Mrs. B. S. Kramp, Providence, R. I.	49	201
Mrs. A. A. Gray, Waltham, Mass.	44	198
Mrs. Neva Ginder, Arlington	43	193
Mrs. C. S. Wingett, Newton Center	41	193
Mrs. C. L. Pepper, Melrose	44	182
Mrs. T. J. Rouner, Lexington	44	180
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester	38	176
Margaret Eagan, Worcester	40	174
Mrs. H. A. Wilson, Waltham	40	164
Mrs. H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	39	159
Mary Owers, New Bedford	28	104
Mrs. F. Walls, Melrose	29	101
Mrs. D. B. Wakelee, Melrose	26	100

Cissell Comes to Boston

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox has just announced the acquisition of Bill Cissell, veteran infielder, from the Cleveland Indians. In exchange for Cissell, the Red Sox gave Lloyd Brown, a left-handed pitcher. According to Collins, no cash was involved. Cleveland secured Cissell from the Chicago White Sox in April, 1932, while Brown came to Boston in May of this year, along with Rick Ferrell, from the St. Louis Browns. The trade is almost certain to help both clubs.

Oregon Football Squad Includes Twenty Veterans

Small but Ambitious Group Working Out Under Coach Callison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 13—A small but ambitious football squad is training at the University of Oregon, and hopes are high for a successful season, despite a vigorous schedule that includes seven strenuous games between October 14 and November 30. While the squad will be composed of only 31 men, 20 of these are lettermen and many are both large and fast.

Prince L. Callison will enter his second year as head coach, and although he is one of the youngest collegiate coaches in the country he has already developed his own effective style of football. He will be assisted by Gene Shields as line coach and John Kitzmiller, former sensational backfield man, will coach his specialty. All are graduates of the university here.

This year will see another innovation here, for Oregon will have two regular football captains. The team last year selected B. B. Hughes '34, center, and M. V. Temple '34, halfback, to alternate in command. Both are outstanding players and are expected to show the best football of their careers this fall.

Coach Callison will have a strong, heavy line this year, with three capable centers, five guards, five tackles and seven ends ready to enter any game. The backfield presents a real problem, however, for only three quarterbacks, five halfbacks and three fullbacks are available. Of these, however, four are two-year veterans and four others were regulars last year.

Co-Captain at Center

At center Coach Callison will have the veteran Co-Captain Hughes, tall and rangy and fast. He is steady on defense and is a hard charger and accurate passer on offense. He weighs around 175. C. H. Swanson '33, earned his letter relieving Hughes last year and is ready to step in anytime. He weighs 176. Con Fury '36, weighing 180, will be available as utility man, and probably will be used whenever possible to give him experience for next year. He is fast and is regarded as a good prospect.

Some of the heaviest and fastest men on the team are available for guard positions ,and all except one, Hugh McCredie '36, are lettermen. B. R. Cuppoletti '34, 178; H. W. Clark '34, 194; Gardner Frye '34, 186; and R. J. Gagnon '34, 182, have all had two years of extensive experience and have made excellent records. McCredie was oustanding on the freshman squad last year.

Regulars available for tackle positions average over 200 pounds per man, and Coach Callison is confident that these two positions will give no worry this season. E. G. Nilsson '34, weighing 198, has played in this place for two years and has been a tower of strength on both the offensive and defensive. Flanking the other side will be Alex Eagle '35, who for a 201-pounder is unusually fast, or C. K. Bishop, who not only weighs 218, but is 6ft. 3in. in height. For utility men D. R. Neilson '36 and R. A. Bennison '36, both weighing over 180, are available. Both were mainstays on the freshman team last year.

For ends B. L. Pozzo '34, C. B. Wishard '34 and R. G. Morse '34, will be ready for the call. Pozzo and Wishard are speedy, while Morse is an unusually hard hitter as well. Pozzo weighs 171, Wishard 183 and Morse 186. Two utility men from last year, R. G. McCoy '34, and Charles Thomas '34, are available, while E. H. Simpson '36, from last year's freshman team, and B. B. Jones '36, a transfer, will probably be used frequently.

Pair of Quarterbacks

At quarterback the heavy work will probably fall on R. S. Terjeson '35, 170, and R. F. Parke '35, 163, both of whom make up for their lightness with unusual speed and agility. A sophomore recruit, C. W. Arey '36, will be ready when needed.

Coach Callison is faced with the prospect of lighter men at half positions, but this will fit in with his style of fast and deceptive football. M. V. Temple '34, co-captain, played high caliber ball last year, and so far this season gives every indication of duplicating his record. He weighs only 165, but can run with the ball and can kick. L. K. Gee '34 also weighs only 167, but he also is versatile with the ball and can do the toe work when necessary. G. S. Pepelnjak '35, weighing only 164, is short and stocky, and an unusually hard man to stop. Two excellent prospects are J. E. Milligan '36, and F. J. Michek '36, both stars of the freshman squad last year. Milligan weighs only 160, but is unusually fast. Michek weights 175.

At fullback M. N. Mikulak '34, weighing nearly 200 pounds, is expected to rate as an all-coast player this year. He won this distinction from many writers last year, and was frequently a sensation in games he played in. He is regarded as one of the best ball carriers in the conference and is a fearless and accurate tackler should the opposition get through to him. Howard Bobbitt '34, at 175, and J. C. Rushlow '34, weighing 180, are both skilled veterans whom Callison can depend on for this place.

Oregon will play its first Pacific Coast Conference game against University of Washington at Seattle, Oct. 14. Last year these two teams battled to a tie in Portland, and indications are that this will be one of the classics of the coast this year. The team will come back home for a game with Idaho Oct. 20 and will play University of California at Los Angeles in the south a week later. Oregon will meet Utah here for homecoming Nov. 4, and this game is expected to equal any conference game.

Simson Triumphs in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—William V. Simson of Dumferline, Scot., 42-year-old bank clerk, won the Chilean amateur golf championship for the sixth time, when he defeated Mansfield V. McMahon of Newport, Tenn., 49-year-old typewriter salesman, in the 36-hole final on the Los Leones links here.

Private Profit Motive Banned In Retail Sale of Liquor

Seventh Installment of Rockefeller Report Opposes Licensing System of Former Days—Stress Put on Keeping Agencies Out of Political Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The private profit motive must be eliminated completely from the retail sale of liquor in order to prevent the return of abuses that flourish under license systems, according to the seventh installment of the report by the commission named by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., to study liquor control. The installment was made public by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott today and is, in part, as follows:

On the basis of past experience in the United States and abroad, and for practical considerations, we have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory solution of the problem of alcohol requires elimination of the private profit motive in the retail sale of liquor.

This cannot conceivably be accomplished under a license system, however rigid and well enforced. If we sincerely wish to meet only an unstimulated demand for alcohol, we can no longer leave to any individual a private stake in its retail sale. There is in the licensing of the private selling of liquor an irreconcilable and permanent conflict with social control.

The South Carolina Plan

The South Carolina Liquor Dispensary plan is often referred to as though it were a state liquor monopoly essentially similar to the Canadian, the Norwegian, and the Swedish systems, or to such an authority plan as we have outlined. In spite of superficial similarities, nothing could be further from the facts.

The South Carolina plan did not eliminate the profit motive from retail sales. The salaries of dispensing agents were made to vary with the amount of business done. Moreover, these agents were in reality licensees, resembling private dealers under a license system.

On approval of their applications, they received a "permit to keep and sell" alcoholic beverages supplied by the state board. This permit was limited to a single year. The South Carolina plan made no effort to sever the central management from state politics. From 1892 to 1896 the state board of control was constituted of three elected state officials ex officio, and from that time until 1904 the board and its executive officer were elected by the Legislature.

As a result, from its inception, all appointments, especially of dispensers, were on a political spoils basis. Indeed, the act was put forward in the first instance by the enemies of temperance and was adopted for the purpose of heading off state-wide prohibition. It was operated not as an instrument of social control but as an adjunct of "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman's political machine.

Political Elements Involved

Geared by law, as it was from the beginning, into current political controversies, and with its management placed in the hands of elected officials, no other result could have been expected. During the last five years of its operation, the control board frankly tolerated the existence of speakeasies, provided they purchased their supplies from the state.

In spite of this and many other defects in the plan, there is testimony of its temporary success in reducing drunkenness and crimes connected with the use of liquor. But in the end it was a failure.

In summary, the South Carolina Liquor Dispensary plan was a state monopoly of the wholesale trade, grafted upon a scheme of local liquor licenses and of officially recognized, though illegal, speakeasies. The State Board of Control was welded by statute to the political system and the state bureaucracy, while the retail end of the trade was based directly upon private profit.

It is thus evident that the South Carolina plan is in no way comparable to the state authority plan, and those who would dismiss the authority idea because of its alleged failure in South Carolina would be well advised to study the fundamental divergencies.

Authority Idea Now Practicable

We have grown into a new age, and governments—national, state and municipal—have embarked on all types of business ventures to a degree that would have been impossible in the early years of the twentieth century. From the standpoint of the theory and practice of government there are plenty of precedents for this new type of liquor control.

Governmental agencies own and operate bridges, tunnels, irrigation projects, power developments, shipping and a dozen other types of enterprise. To take such a step today in relation to liquor control is a far less difficult wrench than it would have been even a short generation ago.

Nor is the objection that the authority plan puts the Government into the liquor business valid. It is based largely on emotion, rather than on a realistic facing of facts.

This does not mean, however, that we regard it as an automatic cure-all for the evils associated with liquor. Nor do we offer it with a warranty that it is foolproof and will succeed under any conditions. It will not work under a régime of mismanagement and maladministration.

Bad management and corruption are very real dangers. There will always be on hand certain representatives of the liquor interests, politicians and "fixers," eager to get control of the authority in order to influence its policies and to further their own ends. There is no sure protection against such persons other than an alert public opinion focused upon a simple and responsible form of governmental organization.

The proposed plan meets these requirements: It is simple in organization, it has direct lines of authority, and it is flexible enough to insure the making of changes, within the discretion of the directors, as experience points the need.

Immediate Action Urged

Now is the time to act if the State Alcohol Authority plan is ever to be tried in the United States. For this, there are two convincing reasons: First, there is at present no legal private trade to be dispossessed; second, in the coming conflict with the bootleggers, unity of command along the entire front—economic as well as legal—is half the battle won.

In summary, the principal merits which we conceive to be inherent in the State Alcohol Control Authority plan are these: It would effectively stifle the profit motive for enlarging liquor sales beyond a minimum demand. It would facilitate the control of advertising.

It would provide freedom of action in regulating prices and conditions of sale, both as a means of checkmating the illicit dealer, and as a method of curtailing the use of spirits.

It would eliminate the saloon. It would minimize opportunities for the encroachment of political interference. It would keep clear the road for temperance education.

If this plan is adopted and honestly and competently administered, it should give a maximum degree of protection against the revival of age-old abuses known to licensed regulation, and against the more recent evils of a traffic unregulated by government and managed by law violators.

Minnesota Rifle Team Wins

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The Minnesota state civilian rifle team, captained by Sergeant P. E. Lowery, won first place at the interstate rifle matches here recently with a score of 546. The Iowa Legion team placed second in the 16 teams entered. The Minnesota aggregation was composed of team Captain P. E. Lowery, Coach Con Schmitt and Adjutant George Paine, and the shooting members were E. O. Swanson, H. C. Nelson, John Olen, Don Gibson, W. L. Edwards and Bert Schilling.

Miss Stokes Wins

Two women's and one men's New England A. A. A. U. track championship titles were decided in connection with the annual track and field meet of the associated clans, Order of Scottish Clans, held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, yesterday. Louise Stokes of the Onteors Club, Malden, won the 100-meter dash for women in 12 2-5s. The women's 200-meter dash was won by Margaret Burke, unattached, in 27 3-5s., and the men's 100-meter dash was won by Benn Neill of the Alpha A. C. in 11 1-5s.

Semple Wins Marathon Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13—John Semple of West Lynn, Mass., won the second annual Marathon run here, yesterday, in 3h. 4m. Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., seven times winner of the B. A. A. Marathon, finished second, only 35 seconds behind the winner, while Louis Young of Cambridge was third in 3h. 5m. James P. Henigan of Boston, former B. A. A. winner, was fourth in 3h. 9m.

MacBain Named Supervisor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Alastair MacBain has been appointed supervisor of intramural rowing at Columbia University. It is planned to hold several interclass regattas on the Hudson River next spring with a view to developing some new varsity material. MacBain was captain of the Blue and White crew of 1927, which won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championship that year.

McGill Hockey Schedule

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (AP)—A schedule of six hockey games with United States teams during the Christmas holidays was announced yesterday by McGill University. The schedule: Princeton in New York, Dec. 30; three games in Atlantic City, Jan. 2, 4 and 5; Yale at New Haven, Jan. 6, and Harvard at Boston, Jan. 8. The McGill team will begin training Oct. 24 and play its first game Nov. 8.

Ottawa Declines Trade

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The management of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League today said they had turned down an offer from Jack Davis of the Detroit Red Wings to send Cooney Weiland and Alan Shields to Detroit for Doug Young and Gordon Pettinger. Ottawa is said to be ready to trade Shields for Young, but is not interested in offers for Weiland.

Walker Handles Cubs

CHICAGO (AP)—Routine business affairs of the Chicago National League baseball club will be handled for the time being by William Walker, first vice-president, the controlling owner, Philip K. Wrigley, has announced.

College Football Results

Boston College 6, Centre 0.
Tampa 28, Bowdoin 0.

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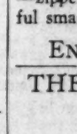

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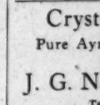

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Placerville, Calif.

TIPPY may not have fully understood his sudden emergence from obscurity to a full-fledged hero, but that doesn't keep him from enjoying the measure of attention and affection lavished upon him.

A year ago last August Tippy came over from Nevada in a truck with his master. The truck was overturned near Riverton, Calif. No one knows just why Tippy was left alone to guard the truck, but Tippy's actions would indicate that he knew exactly what was expected of him and intended to live up to those expectations.

After a time cold weather came on, and no one was left in the mountains except caretakers of summer resorts. Then came the heavy snows. Did Tippy think it was time to desert the truck and find a more comfortable home for the winter? Not a bit of it! He maintained his home in the overturned truck keeping a passage way cleared up through the snow to the surface, going to the resorts to get his food. This was not an easy task as the snow was from six to nine feet deep However, to Tippy it was the natural and proper thing to do.

In April, Captain B—— of the traffic squad heard of Tippy from one of the traffic officers, and immediately he and Mrs. B—— went to investigate the story. When they arrived at the truck they found a very friendly and lovable shepherd dog still on duty. He was very hospitable except when the truck was concerned, this he firmly refused to let anyone touch.

It took Captain and Mrs. B—— some time to persuade Tippy that he had fulfilled his duty and that it would be perfectly proper for him to go home with them. Finallly, however, he climbed into their car and went home with them.

Now, when friends go to visit the B——'s they find a dog with friendly brown eyes there to greet them. And if they can appreciate a dog's point of view, they will no doubt heartily agree with Tippy that he has been abundantly rewarded for his faithfulness; for in his new home he is accorded all the privileges and respect due a real hero.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Strachey (Mrs. V. S.)—The English writer's name is pronounced *Stray'-chy* (*a* long, *y* as in fancy).

Cabell (Mrs. V. S.)—The American writer's name is pronounced *Cab'-el* (*a* short, *e* clipped).

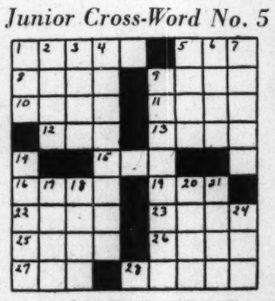
Nazi (Mrs. V. S.)—The nickname for the National Socialist Party in Germany is pronounced *Nah'-tzy* (*a* as in *arm*, *y* as in fancy). As we have mentioned before in this column, the term is considered derogatory by the Hitler Government; and it is therefore avoided by this newspaper.

Forehead (J. A. V.)—The *o* is marked short in Webster's; but the publishers concede that short *o* followed by *r* generally takes on much of the circumflex quality, as in *orb*. In pronouncing the word, elide the *h*, *for'-ed*.

Possessive of "sheep" (D. B.)—The inquirer asks how to discriminate between the singular and plural possessive forms of this word.

Nouns having the same form in the singular and plural use the same possessive form in both numbers. For example: "one sheep's wool" and "two sheep's wool."

Junior Cross-Word No. 5



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Residences.
5—Deep.
8—Level.
9—To lose color.
10—Custody.
11—In the midst of.
12—Meadow.
13—Chanted.
15—A fruit.
16—A short projecting stump.
19—England (ab.).
22—Wise.
23—He built the ark.
25—To assert.
26—Diminutive suffix.
27—Affirmative answer.
28—To trim with the beak.

Down

1—To cut.
2—Shaped like an egg.
3—Simple.
4—To bring into danger.
5—A priest in Tibet.
6—Scandinavian god.
7—To crowd.
9—That which fastens.
14—To try.
17—Part of a church.
18—Grows old.
20—Short letter.
21—Entrance.
24—Female bird.

(The solution will be found among the advertisements.)

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 72

JOHN TAYLOR (1750 - 1826), writer here of all but the first four lines (which are Wesley's), belonged to a musical family of English Unitarians. His grandfather was a famous Hebrew scholar and minister of the Octagonal Chapel in Norwich, and published one of the earliest collections of "Tunes in Various Airs." The grandson made a collection for "social worship" in 1802, and his own hymns were collected in 1863 by his son Edward, then Gresham professor of music. John was for 50 years a deacon in the Octagonal Chapel.

The stanzas of his hymn here were rearranged to avoid closing with the idea of strife.

The music by Webbe (Note 6) is almost as given in the 1910 Hymnal. It has another version at 405.

No. 80

EISENACH, with its memories of both Luther and Bach, offers an excellent name for a hymn tune. Johann Schein (1586-1630) made the melody, which was harmonized by Bach. Schein wrote his own words for it, so it is also known as "Do with me, God, as Thou wilt." This was called "A Little Song of Comfort," in which the initial letters of the German stanzas spell the name "Margarita," alluding to the wife of the town councilor, Werner, at Leipzig, who was warden of the famous St. Thomas Church where Schein was cantor. We may remember that it was at the Thomasschule here that Bach spent his long fruitful years.

This melody, with a version of the Comfort song, was in the English "Lyra Davidica" (1708). Montgomery's words, "God is our refuge and defense," are appropriate for this memorial tune.

No. 89

"JESUS, thou my shepherd," is named from the words with which this noble chorale of Paul Heinlein (1626-1686) was first sung. Born in Neuremberg, he learned from a town musician how to play the keyboard and all the wind instruments. He must indeed have had patience in practice! After study in Italy, he was made musician to the Council of his home city, and was organist in three of the churches successively.

George Herbert Palmer (1844-1912) harmonized the beautiful melody. An Oxford graduate, he was curate of St. Margaret's in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and then of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. He worked in music, editing in 1904 "The Hymner," with most of the hymns of the "Sarum Breviary." Half of them were translated by Dr. Neale. In 1881 he had brought out "The Antiphoner and Grail."

Worth Knowing

A NEW TYPE HAMMER, EXHIBITED AT THE INVENTION AND HOBBIES EXPOSITION AT DETROIT, HAS A BALANCED HEAD MAKING IT EASIER TO DRIVE A NAIL

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

City Pride

As a part of its city beautification campaign, Lansing, Mich., planted more than 5000 petunia beds this summer.

Wear and Tear

After a circulation of from six to nine months, the average one-dollar, two-dollar and five-dollar bills are ready for retirement.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of India

Love cannot be made by force.

The fool talks and the wise man thinks.

If you throw a handful of stones, one at least will hit.

As we are inwardly, so shall we appear outwardly.

Anger consumes ourselves, pleasantness consumes others.

A greedy man has no taste and a lazy man no rest.

Drop by drop the oceans are filled; stone by stone the walls are built.

Tell your troubles to yourself and your happiness to the world.

What you are going to do tomorrow, do today; what you are going to do today, do now.

If you bear trouble you will see happiness.

Shallow water bubbles much and a shallow man boasts much.

Be servant to a wise man but do not be master to a fool.

When the people in the house fall out the house ceases to exist.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: The trouble with steel golf clubs is that you can't take them home and throw them into the fire when you've had a bad round.

Cleveland News: A writer says the happily married need few words. All she needs is "gimme" and all he needs is "okay."

Florida Times-Union: It used to be that a fellow could tell the home of the richest man in the town by the length of the hitching rack out in front.

Ad-O-Grams No. 46

Published: Sept. 15

Answers:

1. Bon Ami
2. Investor's Syndicate
3. Cocomalt
4. Old Dutch Cleanser
5. Park Lane
6. Willard Hotel
7. Hotel Parkside

Winners:

M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
W. E. Limric, Sharon, Mass.
M. E. Lord, Dorchester, Mass.
M. Wardrobe, Attleboro, Mass.
K. Wright, St. Albans, N. Y.
H. E. Spicer, Brooklyn
Mrs. R. Wakefield, Mt. Rainier, Md.
Mrs. G. Krabill, New York City
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City
Mrs. M. Klauber, New York City
Miss M. Terry, New York City
J. L. Austin, Springfield, Mass.
V. Dygert, Springfield, Mass.
R. A. Conner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
A. H. Cohen, New York City
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
H. J. Semken, New York, N. Y.
Miss N. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio
Miss H. I. Kinsman, Springfield, Mass
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
A. R. Swan, Providence.
Mrs. M. W. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.
V. Bomberg, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose Mass.
Miss H. Hosmer, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. P. A. Locke, West Medford, Mass.
Mrs. S. K. Yoder, Cincinnati.
F. Anderson, Somerville, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
M. D. Marsh, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
Miss E. J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
Mrs. M. E. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Miss A. Rose, Philadelphia.
Mrs. C. Clark, Scranton
Mrs. E. D. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
C. Alpers, New York City.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
M. Briggs, Dayton, Ohio.
J. H. Arnold, Tarentum, Penna.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. C. W. Stevenson, Chicago.
Mrs. H. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. J. Haas, Baton Rouge.
A. Rockle, Kansas City, Mo.
C. A. Enlow, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. E. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Mrs. J. Woodbridge, Des Moines.
Mrs. C. E. Fuller, Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. Coffer, Oklahoma City Okla.
W. A. Menrick, Marshall, Ark.
Mrs. H. F. Borman, Kansas City, Mo.
M. E. Gerry, Mankato, Minn.
Mrs. A. E. Drenan, Louisville.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Miss M. G. Comstock, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. F. Blotcky, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. B. Marquis, Minneapolis.
H. R. Moore, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. G. Conn, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss E. Harrington, Maplewood, Mo.
T. McKiben, Marietta, Ohio.
I. Hazelton, Newark, Ohio.
Mrs. L. E. Butler, Coraopolis, Penna.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss E. M. Mills, Chicago.
Mrs. I. M. Freeland, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
Miss B. Roth, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss P. W. Thias, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
Our Children's Home, Inc. San Francisco
The Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. R. C. Smith, Chickasha, Okla.
A. L. Edwards, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
S. Pugh, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. M. R. McGill, Springfield, Ill.
C. G. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. M. R. Reece, Stillwater, Okla.
Mrs. K. Sievert, Dallas.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. I. M. Freeland, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. C. Bickler, Cincinnati.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Mrs. A. Biesel, Milwaukee.
R. W. Frost, London.
M. J. Simpson, San Diego.
Mrs. F. Brain, Bristol, Eng.
J. E. Benjamin, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. H. C. S. Finkel, Dayton, Wash.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
B. A. Rich, Baltimore.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
A. Sanderson, Rochester.
Miss M. E. Wiley, La Habra, Calif.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
N. M. Whitworth, Los Gatos, Calif.
Mrs. Gowdy, Springfield, Mass.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
T. Coram, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. G. M. Calder, Clearlake Highlands, Calif.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
Mrs. A. M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
The Smith Family, Villisca, Iowa.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
H. E. Black Jr.
E. M. Browne, West Falmouth, Mass.
A. M. Sullivan, West Falmouth, Mass.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
N. and D. Gaasbeek, Cadillac, Mich.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. E. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
H. Golden, Detroit.
Miss M. Tiner, Brooklyn.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Unidentified
Miss C. Lawrence, Edmonton, Alta.
Miss W. Nienburg, Los Angeles
Mrs. J. C. Wills, St. Louis.
D. I. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. W. L. Aubert, Coupeville, Wash.
Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee
Mrs. L. Wolff, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. P. Langlois, Detroit
The Gearys, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati
Mrs. N. M. Rand Los Angeles
Mrs. L. Hay, Vancouver, B. C.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
V. C. Matthews, Boston
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
G. L. Johnston, Emmett, Idaho
R. P. Maddux, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
A. Mould, East Orange, N. J.
E. E. Ringeman, Los Angeles
Mrs. M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego
Mrs. E. D. Hossman, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. E. Denniston, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. J. B. Vaughan, Bellevue, Mich.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
Mrs. E. M. Latham, Bowie, Texas.
E. G. D., Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. L. O. W. Cordrey, San Diego
Miss M. W. Hizar, San Diego.
D. Wray, Los Angeles.
C. F. Hoffman, Moorpark, Calif.
A. B. Whorton, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. M. C. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
B. R. and T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
Doerman Family, Cincinnati.
I. V. Keller, Chicago.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
D.-A. Dresser, Pittsburgh.
Miss M. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Miss F. J. Kidd, London.
Mrs. D. F. deGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
E. H. Preston, London.
L. C. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. O. A. Trippet, Los Angeles.
J. Goss.
M. Taylor, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. Schott, Louisville, Ky.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. M. L. Dicke, Willoughby, Ohio.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
M. P. Toft, Montreal.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Miss W. Green, Leigh-on-Sea, Eng.
A. E. Breading, Exeter, Eng.
J. S. Cowling, Ticehurst, Eng.
Mrs. L. Williamson, Carlisle, Eng.

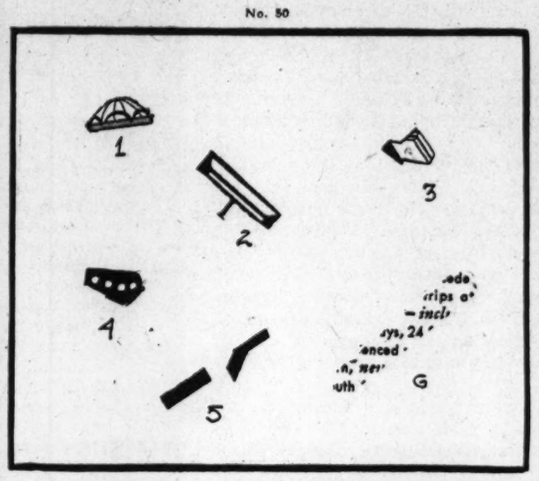
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOTHING happens to anybody which he is not fitted by nature to bear.
—MARCUS AURELIUS

Ad-O-Grams

No. 50



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 50." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

School Teacher: "Now what do you understand by the widow's cruse? Yes, Minnie?"

Minnie: "Please, teacher, the opposite of a maiden voyage."

A Happy Saturday Night

A small boy accompanied his mother to the country for a week-end. "Where is the bathroom?" he inquired upon their arrival at the farm.

"There is no bathroom in our house," replied his hostess.

"Good!" shouted the boy. "Believe me, this is going to be a real holiday!"

Well?

Johnny was careless about his personal effects. When mother went upstairs and saw clothing scattered about on chair and floor, she gently inquired, "Who didn't hang up his clothes when he went to bed?"

A muffled voice from under the covers murmured, "Adam."

To the End

Isaac Watts, as a boy, acquired the habit of answering questions in rime. This plagued the family, and his father finally threatened punishment if the "foolishness didn't stop."

Soon young Isaac repeated the offense, and, sure enough, the rod was produced. Young Isaac dropped to his knees and pleaded "Oh, father, on me mercy take, and I will no more verses make!"

Long Job

Mr. Bridemore: "Did you make that split-pea soup for dinner?"

Mrs. Bridemore: "I've started it, but we can't have it till tomorrow. It's taken me all day to split the peas"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

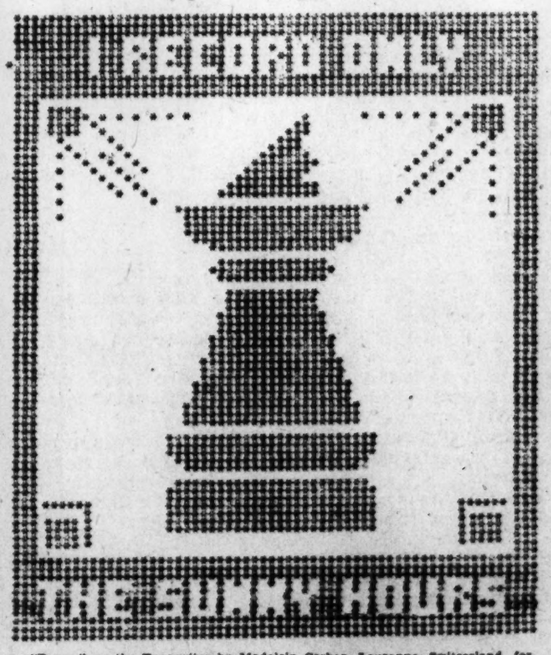
Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What four letters of the alphabet equal the 10-letter title of a ruler?
2. Why does a talkative person need a liquid voice?
3. When is a room like an airplane?
4. What plant is represented by the number four?
5. When is an umbrella of no use in a shower?
6. Why does everyone buy boots and shoes?
7. From what word of five letters can ten be taken and there will still remain two letters?
8. Why are oysters and clams objects of great pity?
9. Why is the letter A like honey?
10. Why is astronomy a good course for ambitious students?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

Typ-O-Graph No. 9



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Madelein Corbaz, Lausanne, Switzerland, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today we publish the first typewriter drawing from abroad; and it is pleasant to think that one of the features of this page has been selected for such painstaking effort. This may be a good place to remind readers the Sundial is their feature; their contributions make it what it is. (Advt.)

The Children's Corner

The Harvest Moon (a G. O. G. B. Story)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a Saturday morning in early October. Mr. Smith's real estate agent was hurrying to his office in the big crowded city. It was quite early, but still the agent was hurrying, for he had a busy day ahead of him and wanted to get an early start. As he neared the door he heard the telephone bell ringing, and he quickened his step, for the office girl had not yet arrived. Again and again the bell rang before he could get to the receiver, but at last he put it to his ear, and was much surprised to hear Mr. Smith himself talking.

"I'm glad to get you, Davis," said Mr. Smith, "it's so early that I thought I might not make it. I've just sent in the station wagon, and I'd like you to get that bunch of Garden Girls and Boys together so that they can come out here for the day. It's harvest moon tonight, and they can celebrate Harvest Home with us. Have the 12 of them ready in Jack's garden, will you? And each one can bring somebody else if they like. We can manage 25 of them. Get Janitor Ben to round them up as soon as possible."

"All right, Mr. Smith," answered the agent, and he smiled as he hung up the receiver. He was thinking of the time, not so long ago, when Mr Smith didn't want to be bothered with any of his tenants. But since Jack Beanstalk and the others had made over an untidy back yard into a pretty, neat, blossoming garden, he had taken a real interest in the G. O. G. B. (Garden of Girls and Boys) Club, and often planned surprises for them.

So, in spite of the busy day ahead of him, the agent found time to telephone at once to Janitor Ben, who was Daisy's father, you remember. Then he stepped into the little store next to the office, where Rose's father lived, and that started everything going.

In less time almost than it takes to tell it, 12 eager boys and girls were waiting in Jack Beanstalk's garden. Twelve other people were waiting with them, too, for Tad brought Gran, and Joe brought his sister, who worked in the 10-cent store, and Jack brought his mother, and Johnny brought the man with the wooden leg, who lived upstairs, and so on. And the grown-ups were as eager as the children.

"We're all going out to see the harvest moon," said little Sweet William, hopping up and down. "What is the harvest moon?"

But nobody had time to answer his question, even if they knew, for at that moment up drove Mr. Smith's station wagon, driven by Mr. Smith's chauffeur, with Mr. Smith's grandson, Robin, sitting beside him. Boards had been put into the wagon to make more seats, so there was room for all. The 12 boys and girls of the Garden Club sat on the boards because they wanted the grown-ups, who were their guests, to have the proper seats along the sides, and everybody was very comfortable because they were all so happy.

It was like a summer day, so warm and sunny, although it was October. As they got out into the open country, under the wide blue sky, they had to shed their coats and sweaters, and there was much jolly laughing and talking as they tried to find enough room in the crowded wagon for their waving arms and legs.

Robin, who had been at a boys' camp all summer, finally answered William's question to everybody's satisfaction. "It's the full moon of October, and it comes tonight. They're gathering in the harvest now at Grandpa's, and it's lots of fun. They're picking winter apples and pears, and grapes, too. The pumpkins are ripe in the cornfield, and there's a butternut tree just loaded with nuts. Grandpa says we can all help with the Harvest Home."

Jack Beanstalk gave a whoop of joy—he just couldn't help it, for he had been at Mr. Smith's all summer while Robin and his grandfather were away, helping Gardener John, and he was so glad to be back again, even for a day!

Such a busy place as Mr. Smith's garden was on that harvest day! Extra men were there to help the gardener, and the loaded trees were being stripped of their red and green and yellow fruit.

"You may wander anywhere you will and eat anything you like," said Mr. Smith, "provided you don't interfere with the workers. And those who don't want to wander about can sit on the sunny porch and watch. The men shall bring some baskets of fruit up there. At 12 o'clock sharp we'll have dinner out of doors."

Later in the afternoon, each received a big paper bag. "Fill them up," said Robin, "with anything you like. That's your part of the Harvest Home." Such fun there was in choosing! And how everybody laughed at Gran as she filled her bag with potatoes, and at little Sweet William, who tried to squeeze a big yellow pumpkin into his!

"Look!" cried Robin, pointing to the eastern sky, and all looked and were silent, as the beautiful golden harvest moon peeped up over the edge of the earth. They watched it rise higher and higher, and grow more and more golden as the twilight deepened in the clear sky. Then it was time to go home, carrying their harvest with them, and, as they said "Good-by and thank you" to Mr. Smith and Robin, perhaps they didn't realize that they were taking with them, and leaving behind them, harvests far richer than the fruits and nuts that filled their bags.

There are harvests of apples, and harvests of joy.
There are harvests of nuts and of peace;
There are harvests that end with the toil they employ,
And harvests that never will cease.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cleanser Can Covers

Knowing that the modern housekeeper delights in carrying out a chosen color scheme for her kitchen or bath room to the minutest detail, a young woman conceived the happy idea of designing artistic oilcloth covers for the always present cleanser can, to harmonize with the decoration of the room in which it finds its use. She cuts the oilcloth into strips 12 inches long by 5 inches wide, carefully finishing the raw edges with bias finishing cotton. The designs she cuts from a contrasting color of oilcloth and glues them carefully on to the background. The finished cover is fastened securely to the can by four enameled tacks.

One of the prettiest covers, for which she took a number of orders, was decorated with a silhouette of a Colonial lady carrying a large fan. When intended as a gift the following verse was printed with ink on the back of the cover.

Let this lady with a fan;
Glorify your cleanser can!

Mrs. Helen M.

Dressing Auto Tops

I recently saw two men in our city dressing auto tops for 50c—charging $1 when they also patched the top. They worked on the cars in vacant lots or wherever they found them, and seemed to be making money. They didn't use ordinary dressing, but a mixture of oil and wax, which they said was better. As I noted the improved appearance of the cars, I thought it would be a good thing if men were doing this in every city.

V. A. H.

Riddle Answers

1. XLNC (Excellency).
2. So his words can flow.
3. When it is a loft.
4. Ivy (IV).
5. When it is at home.
6. Because they do not grow on bushes.
7. Often.
8. Theirs are hard cases.
9. Because it is always followed by the B.
10. It causes them to look upward.

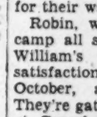
Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Holiday Mat. Today
'LET 'EM EAT CAKE'
A Sequel to Of Thee I Sing
Book by Geo. S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, music by Geo. Kershwin, lyrics by Ira Gershwin.
with GAXTON—MORAN—MOORE
Nights 50c to $3—Mts. Th., Sat., 50c to $2.50

WILBUR Mat. 2:30—Tue., Thur., Sat. Eve. 8:30 HANcock 6530
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
"AS HUSBANDS GO"
Mats. 25-33-50—Eves. 25-50-75, Plus Tax

NEW HAVEN, CONN.


Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTION
ALICE in WONDERLAND
SHUBERT THEATRE OCT. 13-14

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 524 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day & Thanksgiving Day Mats.

Restaurants

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Colonial Tea Room
serves daintily prepared, tempting luncheons and afternoon tea
THE HALL GALLERIES
ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BEVERLY, MASS.

The Old Standley House
122 STANDLEY ST., OFF ESSEX ST.
Luncheon, 11:30-2 ..... 75c-$1.00
Afternoon Tea 50c
Supper ..... $1.00-$1.25
OPEN ALL YEAR Tel. Bev. 1804

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Cafe des Artistes
1 WEST 67TH ST., Near Second Church
UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Invisible Light

PERCHED on a mountain top in Arizona, astronomers from Cornell University have taken snapshots of the "light" rays that come from the dark sides of nearly 100 stars. These rays are not exactly in the nature of light, either, as ordinarily defined, for they are of shades of blue so dark as to appear as blackness to the human eye. But they record themselves on photographic plates, and can even be divided into rainbows of varying invisible hues.

From the spectra of these ultra-violet rays, rays caught by a special aluminum mirror, the Cornell observers are discovering things about the individual stars which could not be determined from their visible light. At the same time, Yale University natural scientists have been studying the invisible rays at the other end of the color scale, the infra-red rays, from stars. Presence or absence of each bar in the spectrum indicates some fact about the temperature, electrical condition or chemical composition of the star.

Thus do men learn from that which they cannot see. Similarly it is known that some sound vibrations are of either too high pitch or too low to be heard by the human ear. Some saccharins are so sweet as to taste bitter to the tongue until diluted. Extreme refrigeration has produced objects so cold that they felt hot. Even in the physical realm there is something beyond the range of each of the physical senses.

And when one leaves that realm, how much there is that the senses miss! One sees a friend, hears his voice, grasps his hand. But how much does that tell of his worth? His facial expression, his words, his handclasp—these are the visible side of the star. His quiet deeds, his inward thoughts, they are the unlighted side; yet from them emanates an effulgence unseen but unmistakable to the discerning. The "invisible rays" of character are the index of the man. How often have we known someone with a gruff exterior but a heart of gold, or a person of fair address but dubious reliability!

So it is in appraising the qualities of individual men; what, then, of determining the intrinsic nature of man? If one would know what he really is, whence he comes or what his purpose, there is evidence to be considered that is beyond the range of the physical senses. Long-cherished aspirations toward a cleaner world, spontaneous impulses of generosity, deep-sprung promptings of a sense of honor, intuitions of an ever-rising brotherhood among men—these have a significance even surpassing that of the "invisible light" of the stars.

The Monitor's Debt Survey

IN THIS issue appear the results of a survey conducted by the Monitor, indicating that the American press favors downward revision of the war debts. This verdict will come as a surprise to many. For there has been a widespread belief that both the American public and the press stand overwhelmingly for payment in full.

The adequacy of the cross section represented in the survey may be questioned. But the selection of newspapers for the survey was purely geographical and impartial, and the unexpected strength of the revisionist vote is such that even with reasonable adverse corrections, the verdict remains clear and significant.

For any indication that the American people and the press are more favorably disposed toward revision than Congress seems to believe, has a very real significance at this time. The temper of public opinion may prove to be the key to the war debt tangle. President Roosevelt looks questioningly to Congress, wondering how far he may go in his talks with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and still win an agreement acceptable on Capitol Hill. Congress in turn looks partly to its own judgment and partly to its constituents. So any evidence that there exists an unsuspected strength of popular support for revision would be at once an encouragement and a justification for efforts on the part of Congress to come to a fair settlement.

It may now be easier for Congress to relax its hitherto implacable opposition to scaling down war debts. Congress is in a ticklish position. Members have campaigned and have been elected on platforms of adamantine opposition to any shifting of Europe's debt burden onto the bowed shoulders of the American taxpayer. Some have not recognized that there is any difference between Americans paying their domestic debts, and foreign nations "hiring the money" and paying up. Others, apparently in increasing numbers, recognize the difference, but have despaired of explaining it to a public which seems to need much help to understand the complexities of foreign trade.

To the extent, then, that this survey opinion indicates a willing press, standing as interpreter between Congress and the people "back home" it helps dissolve obstacles on the path between Congress and a debt agreement. To the extent that it can be interpreted as evidence of an unforeseen strength of revisionist support among the actual voting readers of these newspapers, both the President and Congress have a new basis from which to work.

Taken at the least, this survey is one more weather vane which holds out the hope of successful outcome for present negotiations. Taken at the most optimistic, here is evidence of a popular mandate for downward revision, which should challenge a reëxamination of the various channels of public opinion—to disprove it or bear out its conclusions.

What Refunding Means

IN AUGUST the Government raised $500,000,000 for eight years and paid only 3¼ per cent for the accommodation. The loan was oversubscribed six times, that is, six times as much money was offered as was required. Any Government, with this credit rating, would take advantage of the first opportunity to pay off bonds on which it pays 4¼ per cent and sell new bonds at 3¼ per cent. This is precisely what the United States Treasury is trying to do with the refinancing operation announced on Wednesday.

There is every possibility that the operation will be successful. Some holders of the $2,000,000,000 Libertys which are now "called" will doubtless ask for cash in preference to the new lower-interest-bearing bonds. But there would be no profit in the choice. It would be like drawing money out of a bank and putting it back again. For the person with surplus capital still relies on the Treasury to hold his money for him in preference to any other capital user.

The high regard which the investor has for the Treasury is evidenced in the fact that Treasury obligations with the nearest maturity dates to that of the new offering are selling currently at a yield of 3.34 per cent. The bondholder who asked for cash, unless he required it for immediate needs, would thus find no better market for it than that provided in the new 3¼ per cent exchange.

The operation is significant for a variety of reasons. One which has attained some notice is that it will lessen the pressure of interest charges on the federal budget. Such relief, however, amounts to only $17,000,000. If the operation is a success, then there will doubtless be more conversions. There is still another $5,000,000,000 subject to call, and when this is refunded, the saving to the taxpayer will indeed be worth while.

Other considerations in connection with the operation are at present of more vital importance. One is that the financing may lead to the long-awaited revival of long-term investment in general. Save for the $500,000,000 offering last August, the Government has been living from hand to mouth since September, 1931, borrowing money for short terms as it was required. Even the Government has feared to ask depression-shy investors to intrust it with their money for long periods. If the Government could not get such capital, what about other capital users? They have been starved of the wherewithal to embark upon replacements and extensions of industrial equipment. If investors have recovered their courage to leave their money with the Government for long periods, perhaps they might feel equally courageous in respect of nongovernment financing.

There are other reasons for this hope besides the example of the Government. With the expected rise in supply of long-term capital, its price, or the general rate of interest, will begin to fall. While capital users could get the use of short-term money for next to nothing, the price of long-term capital has been stiff. Demand, in consequence, has been as laggard as supply. With the fall in the price of capital, demand will be stimulated equally with supply, and the ideas of borrowers and lenders, so long apart, will be reconciled.

Investment confidence will be finally encouraged by the evidence which is now offered that currency inflation of the printing press variety has suffered another setback. Two months ago it was rumored that the callable Libertys would be paid off in freshly printed greenbacks. This would be allowable to the extent of $3,000,000,000 by the terms of the Thomas amendment to the Farm Relief Act. But of late the sound-money group has appeared to be advancing in influence in Washington. The refinancing operation is one of the strongest proofs of this trend.

Smoke and Sunshine

MARK TWAIN is credited with the witticism that although everyone complains about the weather no one does anything about it. Today it looks as though that statement is going to lose its force.

Rochdale, Eng., expects to enjoy finer weather if the theories of Dr. J. B. Ashworth of that city are put into practice. He has been compiling statistics and they prove, he contends, that when the industrial plants of Rochdale are closed the weather is actually finer. Records show, for instance, that over a period of 30 years less rain and more sun have prevailed on Sundays than on other days.

There was a period when this was not the case—during the war years when ammunition factories were working full blast Sundays. Dr. Ashworth says the rain at that time was just as heavy and just as wet on Sundays as on weekdays. He therefore urges his fellow citizens to wage a campaign for atmospheric purity.

Simultaneously with the Rochdale report the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh announces that a popular movement for pure air for American cities is in the offing and that the prospects for complete success are the brightest ever known.

Smoke abatement to the layman may mean something quite different from the meaning attached to it by the engineer. The ordinary citizen is likely to be content if he observes diminishing density in the smoke from tall stacks and domestic chimneys and to congratulate himself at the near approach of "smokeless town." But when the combustion engineer and the architect speak of smoke they include solid particles, gases and sulphur compounds which may still fill the urban atmosphere, injuring the housewife's clothes hanging on the line and even dissolving the surface of hard building stone.

Sir Frank Baines, prominent British architect, recently called attention to the decay of the stone of the Houses of Parliament in London. During a short investigation, he stated, crystallization had wrought such havoc that more than 35 tons of stone were picked off the building by hand without use of hammer or other tool.

As the result of their survey in several industrial centers Mr. H. B. Meller and Mr. L. B. Sisson of the Mellon Institute are able to state that

> Scientific progress toward the smokeless and dustless operation of industrial and commercial power and heating plants is going forward at the fastest rate in history. . . . This is as true in England as in America.

It has frequently been pointed out that urban communities enjoy pure water and pure food. There is every reason to expect that human ingenuity and wise legislation will provide the city dweller with pure air.

Another "New Tammany"?

OFTEN when a movement to overthrow a corrupt political machine in an American city gains enough momentum to indicate probable success, the organization which is on the run professes a desire to reform its ways. This is the case in New York City at present where a strong Fusion movement threatens a disorganized Tammany.

A few years ago Tammany was under pressure both from within and without to clean house. While Alfred E. Smith was Governor, and especially after he began to seek the Presidency, he led something of a reform movement in the organization. Tammany, the country was told, was to become decent, honest and respectable. Its old days and ways were over. Soon came the claim that a reformation had been accomplished and that a "New Tammany" had arisen.

It did appear for a time that Tammany had become a shade more respectable. At least its "window dressing" was better. A few of its members were men of some standing in the community. Governor Smith in making appointments to state offices departed somewhat from recognition of party hacks and made some outstanding appointments both from his own party and from the ranks of Republicans and independents. In fact, he became "too independent" to suit Tammany and in consequence was "knifed" when he ran for President.

When John F. Curry was chosen leader of Tammany it was over Smith's opposition. Under Curry it soon became clear that the Tiger was the same old Tiger. The "New Tammany" faded away. The Walker administration reached new heights—or depths—of arrogance, extravagance and corruption, as Judge Seabury's investigation disclosed. After Mayor Walker was driven into exile abroad, the old Tammany continued its usual type of administration. Under Mayor O'Brien it even introduced new effronteries and ineptitudes.

In the current three-cornered mayoralty contest in New York another "New Tammany" appears to be the aim of Joseph V. McKee as a so-called independent candidate. Mr. McKee has long been identified with the Tammany organization. And political realists do not consider that his candidacy really represents an independent movement. It rather represents a revolt from the leadership of Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey. His campaign is dominated by Edward J. Flynn, Tammany leader in the Bronx, who has fallen out with his brethren in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and by Postmaster-General Farley, of the Roosevelt wing of the party.

Conceding to Mr. McKee higher standards than many of his former associates in the organization which he "went along with" for six years while president of the Board of Aldermen, it does not follow that he has broken with Tammany, but merely with its present leadership. If the McKee-Flynn-Farley campaign, backed by promises of federal patronage, obtained control of the organization, it would mean another "New Tammany," under new bosses, but Tammany still. It is not clear, though, how Mr. McKee could hope to purify Tammany by putting himself in partnership with and under obligation to many of its present district leaders who are deserting a sinking ship, in hope of hanging onto their jobs by casting their lot with McKee.

On the other hand, the Fusion movement, headed by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia and backed by Judge Seabury, represents a clean-cut, out-and-out fight to a finish against Tammany and all its works—"New Tammany" and old Tammany. It has pledged itself to restore decent, honest and responsible government by throwing Tammany out of the city hall.

The real issue of the campaign is not political patronage or control, but decent government. The eyes of the rest of the country are fixed on New York to see whether the voters will let a fight for control of Tammany by its two factions and the possibility of another "New Tammany" blind them to the real issue. A new label would never change the Tiger's stripes.

Editorial Notes

The world's largest Sunday School, in point of the ground area it covers, is, without doubt, located in Australia. There, in the "bush," where there are no Sabbath classes of the more conventional sort, children in hundreds of homes are being taught the Bible by mail.

A Massachusetts concern which manufactures pocketbooks has announced that it has more orders for its pocketbooks than it can fill. Which would indicate that somebody can fill them.

A Hutchinson (Kansas) barber is a landscape painter by hobby. Perhaps after a long day with the shaving brush he finds it a relief to paint something other than faces.

Whatever that "commodity" dollar may be, most persons will agree that a dollar would be a commodity.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The "Dole" in Britain—and in America

LONDON

ENGLAND seems to be so intensely occupied in observing the struggles of the United States to extricate itself from the slough of financial and industrial despondency that it has no time to complain of its own state. And indeed on every hand the visitor sees signs of improving conditions, and particularly of renewed confidence. Of course, there is unemployment and distress among the poor. Let unemployment insurance and the dole take care of that. Your average Briton gives himself little more concern on that subject than he does relative to the vagaries of the weather. The popular view is that the Government takes care of the one, and all-wise Providence of the other. Why should the simple citizen bother his head about either.

He is bothered, even irritated, however, by the persistent misunderstanding in the United States of the nature and operation of the "dole." Some years ago when the United States thought itself immune from any unemployment problem, when private charity was perfectly capable of coping with whatever distress might arise from unfortunate individual conditions, when every workman not only had his job but a car in which to ride to it, and the wages of capital were so munificent that there was nothing to do but to fling them into the gambling game of Wall Street, Americans took a lofty and patronizing air toward their British cousins.

"The dole," we told ourselves—and sometimes told them to their unspeakable disgust—"has sapped the initiative and destroyed the industry of the British workingman. Of course he won't work when he can go to a government office and draw weekly enough to live on. England is breeding a race of loafers and parasites. Not unemployment but laziness is her problem. If she would cut off the dole her people would all turn to honest work. Look at us in the United States. No doles. No public charity. Everybody working and a chicken in every pot!"

* * *

How often in "the good old days before the slump" I have seen Englishmen wince and grit their teeth as some self-satisfied American repeated this hackneyed formula. In those days nothing, seemingly, would convince Americans that the aid extended to the British unemployed was anything but a gratuity, a discourager of industry, a reward for shiftlessness. The distinction between unemployment insurance and the dole, the point at which the one ended and the other began, the contributions which the beneficiary himself might have made to the fund which aided him in adversity, the regulations by which a systematic and honest search for work must precede such aid, were all ignored by the critics.

According to my observation, most of those who writhed under American criticism were too indifferent or too languid to point out the critic's errors. The English are that way. They want to know that they are right, but knowing it care little if the rest of the world thinks they are wrong.

The reasons which forced the English to supplement unemployment insurance by the dole are operative in the United States today. For that matter they have been operative for two years past. Our people are no more willing than the British to permit the starvation of a great body of their fellow citizens. Unlike England, however, we have no national system of governmental unemployment insurance, while the division of authority and responsibility between the Federal Government and the states has made impracticable any uniform system of relief.

For the same reason no precise estimate of the cost of caring for the destitute is practicable in this country. The Englishman can tell within a few pounds what the public contribution to unemployment insurance is costing the taxpayer. The American is mystified by a maze of figures from municipalities, counties, states, the National Government and the enormous volume of private charity. It is almost impossible, in the face of this division of expenditures, to estimate the total cost of poor relief in the United States, but it is wholly probable that it exceeds materially British expenditures on the dole and cognate relief measures.

* * *

I am inclined to think that Americans who have had an opportunity to investigate conditions on both sides of the Atlantic will concede superiority to the British system. Probably it could not be employed in the United States because of the distribution of responsibility between the national and state governments. But it is inevitable that at least so much of it as is involved in a system of governmentally aided assurance of aid in the event of unemployment shall be adopted in the United States.

It has long been considered orthodox in the United States to deprecate anything like governmental or official care of those destitute and in want. It has been the American notion that there is something more finely self-reliant in leaving the needs of those who have been brought to reduced circumstances, often through no fault of their own, to private charity.

Is this a defensible position? Everyone, however destitute he may be at the moment, has in his time contributed, either through direct or indirect taxation, to the support of the state or federal governments. The recent depression, if current rumors are true, has brought to the point of absolute penury many men who in years past have been not only prosperous and self-respecting citizens, but really heavy contributors toward the expense of government. If the United States has been so short-sighted as to make no provision for the contribution by men of this type to a fund for unemployment insurance, it is, nevertheless, not relieved from the moral obligation to care for them in their time of need.

To me it seems a much more self-respecting position for the individual and for society as a whole to regard emergency aid of this sort as a proper charge upon government rather than leave it either to a few public-spirited millionaires, or to the agency of community chests, which too often have been found to be wasteful and inequitable. When the nation has recovered from the present prolonged depression it is to be hoped that early steps will be taken to provide some such system for the care of its unemployed in future as is furnished by the much misunderstood British dole.

Belfast, the Orange Capital

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

THE above title should not be allowed to smother the aspiring and well-rounded character of Ulster's capital, yet it is a fact that each twelfth of July is Belfast's "big day." On this day in the year 1689, William of Orange won the Battle of the Boyne. It is a fact, too, that wherever you go in the "Northern Countries," you are likely to see a big gaunt structure called "Orange Hall." It may be of a drab, slate gray color or dingy brick, but it is nevertheless militantly "orange," which means, of course, militantly Protestant.

Few Americans realize their country's enormous debt to Ulster. In the pre-Revolutionary period, Ulstermen by tens of thousands, oppressed by their landlords, fled to America. Actually Ulster lost one per cent of her population each year for some decades. Whitelaw Reid called attention to the fact that the Declaration of Independence is in the handwriting of an Ulsterman; that it was first publicly read by a second Ulsterman; and that it was first printed by a third Ulsterman. Even more impressive is the fact that *nine* of our presidents have been of Ulster descent. Behold the list: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson. Consider the mathematics of this column. Some four per cent of Great Britain's population (Ulster has only a million and a half inhabitants) have fathered thirty per cent of our presidents and this takes no account of those (including the Roosevelts) who are of other than British ancestry. The motto of the city of Belfast, it seems, should be *our* motto when thinking of Ulster: *Pro Tanto Quid Retribuamus* (For So Much What Shall We Give in Return?).

Belfast today, like nearly every other industrial city in the world, is in the doldrums. Its two great industries are shipbuilding and linen weaving. In the former she is terribly hit as is Glasgow "across the way." There is, in short, nothing doing, but there has been very much doing and will be surely again for the world's ships are growing older every day and must sometime be replaced.

In 1636, Belfast's first ship was built, a 130-ton sloop called the Eagle's Wing which conveyed Irish Presbyterians to the freedom of the New World. From this small beginning the industry gradually took root. The White Star Line has been Belfast's great customer, some seventy of its liners having been built here. In 1912 a giant of the sea, a White Star boat, stood ready for launching. Like a prisoner, it bore only a number, for such is the universal custom. A ship acquires a name only when ready to be released from the stocks. This one received the resounding and appropriate name "Titanic" and was gloriously set free. The appalling result of this freedom threw the whole world into mourning. A moving memorial stands at the corner of Donegall Place, the city's central square, commemorating the many Belfast men who went down with the Titanic. Belfast spent much money on this monument and yet four times as much she gave outright to the relief of the families who were stricken.

If this great shipbuilding port, steel gantries slide back and forth carrying huge plates as lightly as if they were teacups. Its punches will clip holes in thick steel in the manner of a railroad conductor punching a cardboard ticket. Its shears likewise will clip steel as if it were paper. It is the hope of Belfast that these instruments will soon have new steel to punch and cut.

The other great key of hope for the Orange capital is *linen*. As one would expect, the world's largest flax spinning mill is found in this city. Through its vast acres I wandered in the wake of a smiling Irish cicerone, learning what I could of the numerous processes from "roughing" through "dressing" (whereby the fiber is strengthened by soaking in a hot nauseous lavender mess made of gloy gum and sago flour) to the final weaving of marvelous damask cloth.

The chairman of the board of this great company told me that he and his associates are watching America with the greatest interest. Upon our recovery, he said, depends Belfast's recovery as far as linen goes, for we normally purchase 60 per cent of the output. So it seems that Christian charity imposes upon the United States the duty of getting well—industrially. We have received much from Ulster and its capital. *Pro Tanto Quid Retribuamus?*

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Service of a Newspaper

NEWSPAPERS admittedly play an important part in our individual and national lives. But did you ever sit down and try to establish the exact importance they bear for us? Have you ever attempted to visualize what a nation without newspapers would be like?

Stop the publication of every daily and weekly newspaper in this country for just one short week—can you picture the result? You yourself would be one of a wild-eyed, panic-stricken nation, completely out of hand, victims of stories you and others like you have started, stories gathering impetus with every repetition, simply because there were no newspapers to deny them.

Newspapers are accused of being sensational. Perhaps they are, to some extent. But they are not one-tenth as sensational as the people who read them. . . . One of the greatest services a newspaper gives is to reduce rumors to their truths. . . .

Familiarity breeds contempt, we are told. The newspapers serve us so faithfully and in so many ways that we take this contribution as a matter of course. If we were to be denied this service for a week or two we might appreciate it more when it was restored.—*Glen Cove* (N. Y.) *Record.*

Trade Recovery

RECENT key statistics of British trade have indicated a return toward happier conditions, and have been specially reassuring by reason of their appearance at a time in the year when trade is commonly slack. Employment figures show a substantial rise, revenue returns are healthy; export figures are rising; and while imports of manufactures have fallen, those of raw materials, which provide work in this country, have, in the big majority of commodities, considerably risen.

While it is plainly true, as Sir Josiah Stamp reminds us, that recovery will have to be much more marked before there can be any certainty of a return to full prosperity, there is every indication . . . that a real upward trend has begun and that it is likely to continue. . . . While a more reasonably valued currency at home has helped the forward movement in our trade, the monetary policy of other nations must improve and exchange restrictions be removed if the full benefits are to be reaped. In some industries . . . greater cooperation would be a distinct advantage. . . .—*Sunday Times* (London).